

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

St. Paul, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

We learn from the Richmond papers that the President's Proclamation excites the wrath of the rebels. They propose to raise the black flag. This is their last resort, as the conscription no longer avails to fill their decimated ranks, unless, indeed, in their desperation, they resolve to free and arm the slaves. A few days will decide the character of the future contest.

Lee's army is said to be in full retreat up the Shenandoah valley.

A brief outline of Senator Sumner's great speech in Faneuil Hall is reported.

A glorious victory has been gained at Corinth, in which the Fourth Minnesota participated. The rebels, 40,000 strong, under Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, after a desperate battle, were repulsed, with great loss in killed and wounded.

A special dispatch from Col. Sanborn will be found in our columns.

**THE SOLDIER'S VOTES.**

As the Legislature has passed a bill conferring upon the volunteers in the United States service the right of suffrage, it is important that facilities be afforded to enable them to cast their votes. We call special attention to the following circular from the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District, addressed to the Republican County Committees of the State:

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE,  
First Congressional District,  
St. Paul, October 6, 1862.  
To the Republican County Committees of the State.

In order that the Commissioners for receiving the soldier's votes may have placed in their hands, before entering upon their duties, the tickets of all the counties throughout the State, the Committee proposes that each county shall receive, at once, and gratis, which may be sent here. They should be made up in packages for each Regiment, Battery, Cavalry Company, or Company of Sharpshooters, which contains volunteers from the respective counties, and the packages labelled with the name of the county from which they are sent, the political character of the votes, and name of the Regiment or Company for whom they are intended. It is hoped that the several County Committees will attend to their duty at once, as no time should be lost.

CHARLES NICOLDS,  
Chairman of the Committee.

**FOURTH REGIMENT, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.**

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Gov. Ramsey from Colonel Sanborn, Colonel commanding the Fourth Regiment:

By telegraph from Headquarters, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, Corinth, October 5th.

The battle of the Fourth regiment in the battle in Corinth, on the 3d and 4th inst., is as follows:

Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, of Virginia

in a letter to William H. Trescott, Esq., of South Carolina, dated May 3, 1861, and which was published at the time, very truly says: "We will object to the term Democratic, Democracy, in its original philosophical sense, is indeed incompatible with Slavery, and the whole system of Southern Society."

It is said that Mr. Lincoln's address to the governors was very fine, that he treated them with the utmost courtesy, and during the interview exhibited far more of the statesmen, and man of ability generally, than upon any former occasion. The governors proffered all the aid their States could afford to sustain the government, and also that hereafter by the proper organization of the militia, they would be in a better position to respond to the most delicate government's interest.

REV. EDWARD D. NEILL.

A large congregation assembled last Sunday, at the House of Hope, to hear the farewell discourse of Rev. E. D. Neill, who is about to remove to Philadelphia. The discourse was mainly historical, reviewing rapidly the progress and prosperity of Minnesota during the last twelve years, and deriving lessons of encouragement from the reminiscences of the past.

Mr. Neill may be regarded as one of the representative men of Minnesota. He came to this country before the territorial organization, and during this long period has occupied positions of influence with educational and religious institutions. He was successively pastor of the First Presbyterian church, pastor of the House of Hope, Chancellor of the State University, and Superintendent of Common Schools, and in these several departments of labor discharged his duties with signal ability.

At the organization of the first regiment Minnesota volunteers, Mr. Neill was appointed Chaplain, and has been with the regiment through all the scenes of its arduous and brilliant campaign. He now leaves St. Paul, bearing with him the regards and best wishes of the people of the city and State, to enter upon his duties as Chaplain of the hospital at Philadelphia.

**FARMERS NOT SUBJECT TO PEDDLER'S LICENSE.**

The question has been raised as to whether farmer's, who bring their produce into cities to sell, would be required to take out a peddler's license. In answer to an inquiry, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sent the following reply:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, October 5th.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry contained in your letter of 2d instant, I have to say that the farmers, who sell the produce of their own farms in manner mentioned, are not subject to a peddler's license. Very respectfully,  
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,  
Comptroller of Int. Rev.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

NUMBER 160.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

One hundred thousand pounds of wool have been sold at Farmington, Maine, at the unprecedented price of 65 cents per pound.

On account of the low stage of water in the Ohio, coal has advanced to 20c per bushel in Cincinnati.

From the 1st of January to the 29th of September there have been shipped from United States ports to Europe, \$2,912 gallons of petroleum.

Hon. R. Spaulding, of Cleveland, Ohio, is nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. He has been Judge in the Supreme Court of the State for many years. Politically, he has been a co-laborer with Secretary Chase.

Col. Charles E. Hovey, Thirty-third regiment Illinois volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier General of volunteers. Col. Hovey is of Bloomington, Illinois, and was late President of the State Normal College at that place. Gen. Hovey was the first to enlist the educational people of the Northwest as a class to enter the active military service of the Government.

A question has been raised in the eastern cities among merchants and bankers, as to whether bankers should furnish the stamps to be used on checks. Of course there can be obligation to do so.

It is the place of the person who draws the check to pay for the stamp, but it is quite probable that there are bankers who will furnish their customers with their checks already stamped, as an inducement to get deposits. If such a course is followed by a few, there is every probability that it will become universal.

Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be virtually emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Alabama..... 486,178  
Mississippi..... 111,391  
Florida..... 61,753  
Georgia..... 486,010  
South Carolina..... 486,010  
Tennessee..... 275,784  
Texas..... 375,000

Total according to the census of 1860, 3,465,015

The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

General Butler has about seventeen hundred negroes in New Orleans, organized into regiments, clothed with the United States uniform, armed with United States muskets, drawing Government rations, and undergoing military drill.

Commander George Henry Preble, who has been summarily dismissed from the naval service, for "permitting the armed steamer Ovieto to run the blockade," is a nephew of the late Commodore Preble, one of the naval heroes of the war of 1812, and has been in the service since 1835. He was born in Maine. During the twenty-seven years he has been in the service, he has been unemployed only a little over three years. His vessel is one of those which ran the gauntlet of the forts below New Orleans, and has rendered efficient service to the Government upon the Mississippi river.

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Major General Curtis, who lately commanded the Union forces in Arkansas, and who marched through a very extended district west of the Mississippi river, coming in contact with the inhabitants in the most intimate relations possible under the circumstances, has written a letter to his fellow citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, which is of very considerable interest.

Gen. Jackson's declaration of martial law and application of it to a recalcitrant editor, and to District Judge Hall and his *lubetis corpus*, were approved by the people by twice electing Gen. Jackson President, and Congress ratified this decree by ordering the thousand dollars fine paid with interest (5 W. St. St., \$651). John Quincy Adams, in three speeches, affirmed the powers of the President, as now exercised, and he expressly affirms that, in case of insurrection or war, all slaves might be emancipated, so far as the President should judge necessary.

The Commissioners of Emancipation at Washington were busily engaged in examining cases which involve the loyalty of claimants for compensation for slaves freed by the emancipation act. It is stated that some of the most notorious rebels in the city and surrounding countries in Maryland, have filed their claims before the commissioners for compensation. In many cases the *bona fide* owners of slaves freed by the act are now engaged in rebellion against the government, but rely on their representatives and business agents to obtain the compensation.

There is intelligence from England that 15,000 tons of iron, to be used for plating vessels, are on their way to the South; but, even if the blockade is successfully run, our iron clad vessels will be ready before those of the rebels will be.

Commissioner Boutwell has notified the express companies that he will not be able to furnish stamps for their use at present, and that they will not be required to observe the law until he can supply the stamps, which may be ten days hence.

Compensation is claimed for a greater number of slaves than is shown by the last census to have been in the District. The commissioners, it is said, will have a sharp eye out for these fellows.

EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY.

The splendid steam frigate Colorado, forty-one guns, has been ordered to the Mediterranean to reinforce the fleet at present cruising there. This is reported as a significant item, showing that the Navy finds abundant resources at hand to keep up the strength of our fleets on the most important foreign stations. Thus, for instance, while for years before the outbreak of the rebellion we never had more than three men-of-war in the Mediterranean, we now have five, and are likely soon to have eight. This fact is not generally known, many persons supposing that the organization of our blockading squadron necessitated the withdrawal of our ships from abroad.

The New York papers announce that there are now about forty men-of-war ready for orders at the different Navy Yards.

A WORKING LEGISLATURE.

The great variety and importance of the duties of the Legislature, promptly discharged at the extra session, will be seen from the list of Acts passed, which we publish in another column.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Takes Command!!

Defense of Charleston and Savannah

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Rich mond Whig says:

Beauregard, on September 24th, officially announced his assumption of command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says: "I am assuming my duty, which may involve at a early date, of the two most important offices in the Confederate States, at the most formidable efforts of our

adversaries."

An Act to authorize the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the War Department.

An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State of Mississippi.

An Act to regulate the action of County Commissioners in appropriating money for bounties to soldiers and for the support of their families.

An Act to legalize the action of the Board of Equalization in the event of any deficiency in the amount of taxes to be paid by the State for the year 1862 and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for the removal of the Winneshagab.

An Act to create a Board of Assessors for the adjustment of estates, real and personal, to be used in the assessment of taxes.

An Act to provide against the trade in African slaves.

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An Act to regulate the payment of taxes.

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OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

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WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, \$1 per year; \$20; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, September 25, 1862.  
Editors of St. Paul Press:

For the past week great exertions have been made to fill the city's quota for troops; but at this time we fall short about thirty-four hundred and fifty, and it is expected that on Wednesday, the first of October, drafting will be commenced.

Some of the Wards are now paying three hundred dollars bounty, in addition to a pledge to provide for the soldier's family. This is certainly very tempting to a man out of employment, but still the exertions come in slowly.

The cause of this is explained in various ways; but the general opinion is, that since the war commenced there have been more lives lost among Union soldiers than among the rebels. We find that the general feeling of Massachusetts men is, that we ought to think less of "defensive strategy" and more of the impetuous fighting qualities peculiar to Gen. Pope. In fact, we daily, and almost hourly hear complaints against slow marches, long preparations, and red tape management.

Speaking of red tape, we lately heard of one of the finest specimens of record, which is too good to keep private. So here it is:

Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire 2d regiment, wanting to write a requisition, the camp was ransacked for a sheet of paper, but only a half sheet could be found. On this he wrote his requisition, and after patiently waiting for a long time, he received the following caustic reply:

"When Col. Marston has occasion to make a requisition upon this department, he will please make use of a sheet of paper."  
Very respectfully, etc.

The live men of New England are getting tired of this thing, and they hail with pleasure the emancipating proclamation of President Lincoln. They say it looks like work!

New England does not suffer from the war equal to the Western States, as it is here that all goods and most of the arms and ammunition are manufactured for the army.

The better class of machinists never before were doing so well as at the present time. They are kept constantly employed and are paid the highest wages. Not a shop in New England for the manufacture of muskets, rifles, swords, bayonets, pistols, or any other army implement but is running night and day.

Speaking of rifles—there is a new patent just out which supercedes everything else. It is called the "Spencer Repeating Rifle"—and an armory has just been opened in this city for its manufacture. The famous Captain Dallgreen pronounces it the best rifle in the world! We have thoroughly tested its capabilities, and find it to possess the following ten prominent features:

1st. It is intended exclusively for the metallic or copper cartridge, and will in the hands of a good marksman "kill in man" at 100 yards.

2nd. It is loaded in the butt end of the stock, and holds eight cartridges at one time, in so safe and cool a place, that however hot the barrel may become by rapid firing, the unused cartridges are perfectly safe from damage or explosion.

3rd. It can be loaded and handled with safety by a child, and can be fired thirty times a minute.

4th. It has no muzzles, or chamber-springs, cogs or wheels to be dropped and lost during the excitement of a sudden Indian charge or horseback skirmish.

5th. Its construction is so simple, and yet so scientific, that the entire force of the powder is preserved with such astonishing perfection, that there is not leakage enough of gas to even discolor the whitest of cambric if wrapped around the rifle.

6th. Its force is so great, that at a distance of two hundred feet, the ball will pass through a solid stick of timber two feet in diameter.

7th. It is the cheapest gun to use, because it never misses fire, and requires but a little more than one half of the usual expense for ammunition.

8th. It is perfectly waterproof, may remain loaded or empty under water for a week without danger, and can be carried anywhere and in any position with perfect safety.

9th. It does not become foul from use, and may be discharged a thousand times without ever requiring to be wiped.

10th. It is light, weighing but about seven pounds, and can be rapidly handled by a person of the most ordinary physical ability.

What a weapon this would be with which to fight the Indians! There are none as yet in the market, but probably will be in a few months.

The want of skill among the Indians has caused great trouble and much bad blood. The city is completely garrisoned with horse railroads, owned by different corporations; and some of these companies have persistently refused to take postage stamps as change, and have directed their conductors to eject all passengers offering them. The result has been that the postage rates are increased by a dozen cents, and the express companies are about forty dollars each.

Nearly all the Boston papers have had their editorial comments on Minnesota and her present difficulties, and all have agreed that they are great credit for his humanity and personal energy in aiding the Western sufferers, and they are pronouncing Gen. Pope to be just the man for that field. We congratulate you on having the services of so able a general.

Yours truly,  
QUALS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.  
The Rebels Get the Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th ult., says—

"The rebel Senate, on the 29th of September, passed the bill of the Southern Confederacy, which the rebels call the 'Proclamation of Secession.' It is to be signed by the President of the United States, and then it will be submitted to the people of the South, or designated states of a State, whereof the people shall be in an equal majority, and then it shall be in effect, and forever free, to levelled against the efforts of the Confederacy."

"Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, where he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all slaves held in any State, or designated state of a State, whereof the people shall be in an equal majority, shall be free."

"Mr. Clark of Missouri moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Foote of Tennessee moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Mr. Foote of Louisiana said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection, the question of the right of the slaves to be free, and that it must be regulated by circumstances, but it was proper that the legislative department of the government should express its opinion on the subject, and then let the people decide."

"Mr. Foote of Mississippi said that he had always been in favor of conducting the slaves under the protection of the law, and that he had done so."

"Mr. Yancey of Alabama moved the pending resolution, and Mr. Foote moved to refer it to the committee on the Judiciary, and then to the committee on the subject of the slaves."

"Mr. Foote of Mississippi said that he had always been in favor of conducting the slaves under the protection of the law, and that he had done so."

"Mr. Foote of Mississippi moved that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to interfere with the slaves, Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag."

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

OFFICE HOURS.  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.; on Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURLY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Postal Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 5 P. M.

For Green Bay—mail leaves daily, except Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 5 A. M.

For Minneapolis—heavily daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

For St. Paul—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Saturday, at 7 A. M.

For Milwaukee—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

For Superior City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail Carrying before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of starting.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in the case of newspapers, periodicals, &c., which classes are optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons sending letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing the exact postage required, and attach sufficient postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage charge.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

**Groceries.**

**F A L L G O O D S ,**  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

**R eynolds & McCargar,**  
have just opened a large stock of

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**

AT

**P R O V I S I O N S ,**

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flours, Fresh Roll, Jar and Fife Biscuits, Butter, Eggs, Fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

**RASPBERRIES.**

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Jams, Preserves, Tarts, Sausages, of all grades, and in short, everything usually found in a well assorted establishment, to which he adds a large stock of articles for the winter.

Can also supply you with our best endeavours to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling your goods or buying your grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGER.

5 S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNERS 12TH AND MARKET STREETS,  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**F A M I L Y G R O C E R I E S**

AND

**P R O V I S I O N S ,**

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flours, Fresh Roll, Jar and Fife Biscuits, Butter, Eggs, Fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

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REYNOLDS & McCARGER.

G. E. SCHNABEL,  
IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

**G R O C E R I E S , G R A I N ,**

**A N D P R O V I S I O N S ,**

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Loaf, Hard and Sugar Cane Hams.

Any quantity of Green and Black Tea.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three bushels a week from the country choicest butchers.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

E. W. EDDY,  
General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

**T H E B E S T F A M I L Y P R O V I S I O N S ,**

FOUR STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffees.

The best Family Brands Flour.

Dried Fruits, Wine, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Dried Eggs.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lard, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Beef.

Woolens, Earthen Wares, &c.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and dearest prompty.

FREE OF CHARGE.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

**C o m m i s s i o n M e r c h a n t s ,**

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c.,

AND

**A g e n t s f o r t h e P e n n y s l a v n i a R a i l w a y a n d C o n n e c t i o n s .**

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East under the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., SAINT PAUL."

jan'ty

**L E M O N S**

AND

**O R A N G E S**

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

**U P H A M & H O L M E S .**

Wholesale Grocers

AND

**C o m m i s s i o n M e r c h a n t s ,**

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depreciation of the St. Paul Line.

GEO. A. NOUSE,  
Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

Sioux Depredations.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depreciation of the St. Paul Line.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

FRESH SUGARS.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depreciation of the St. Paul Line.

GEORGE A. NOUSE,

Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

**Burbank's Column.**

1862. 1862. 1862.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

**NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS**

AND THE

**United States Mail.**

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Conscript Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

For St. Paul—Daily—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 5 P. M.

For Green Bay—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

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CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

**Oils and Lamps.**

MARVIN'S

OROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

**SELLING VERY LOW.**

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY

CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find

these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & MILWA



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

NUMBER 161.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

**5¢** This paper is a weekly. Both, the Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8,

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,  
William Windom,  
of Winona County.

Second District,  
Ignatius Donnelly,  
of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Indian campaign is progressing rapidly towards a complete success. The Indians are abandoning the fortunes of Little Crow and surrendering themselves to the military authorities. We refer to particulars to the report of Colonel Sibley and the statement of Colonel Averill, published in our columns. We have no telegraphic dispatches.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

From Lieut. Colonel Averill, who has just returned, bearing dispatches from Colonel Sibley to General Pope, we learn some further particulars respecting the progress of the Expedition.

Large bodies of Indians are laying down their arms and seeking the protection of Colonel Sibley. A large amount of property has been returned, including guns, blankets, wagons, cattle and horses. One of the chiefs said they had been deceived by Little Crow, and as starvation was now staring them in the face, he was willing to die, if by so doing he could secure protection for the women and children of his band.

Little Crow has been deserted by his allies, and has gone to the Yankton Sioux, on James River, with a small band of Indians—18 lodges, not more than 75 or 100 warriors. If Colonel Sibley had a cavalry force, Little Crow might be overtaken and captured this fall. As General Pope has offered a reward for him dead or alive, he will probably be an outlaw among his own people.

The Lac qui Parle Indians are not supposed to have been engaged in the late insurrection. Many of the Farmer Indians deserve great credit for their devotion to the interests of the white people. It was through their heroic daring that the captives were saved from destruction. Having them under their care, they fortified the camp, and told Little Crow that they would defend them to the last.

It was expected that the captives would start home on Sunday last, and are probably now at the Fort.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On the 7th of October Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently appointed for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, assumed the duties of his office by presiding in the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.

The October term of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States is now in progress at the Court Room in Brown's Block—Hon. R. R. Nelson, presiding in the District Court, and associated with Judge Miller in the sessions of the Circuit Court.

The grand jury, empanelled yesterday, was briefly and appropriately charged by Judge Miller. Hon. C. H. Lindsey is foreman.

The law and chancery calendars will be temporarily called this morning at nine o'clock.

The criminal cases hitherto pending in this District Court have been transferred to the Circuit Court.

THE QUEEN OF WEAPONS.

The New York Tribune publishes the following letter from an intelligent Irish citizen, addressed to Major General Hunt:

MINNEAPOLIS CITY, Minn., Sept. 9, 1862.  
Major General Hunter:

DEAR GENERAL: Knowing the steersmen in which you are held by all my countrymen in the United States, I am sure that you will be satisfied when Irish blood first reddened the turf in our present war. I take the liberty of giving you an Irishman's opinion of the conduct of the rebels, which ought to be used in the present crisis by the negroes, should they ever be armed, in place of guns.

In Ireland, the rebels made experience in the use of nothing but arms, and had no means, a populous nation not trained to arms, and with nothing but courage for their defense. For such troops, as the rebels are, there is no comparison, as John Mitchell and Thomas Davis used to say in the place; and I am sure that Col. Corcoran and his party are not far behind them.

Let the pick-handies be of bickory or oak, at least nine feet long—how stronger than how hand!—and how well trained in the art of handling the horse already! These pikemen should with muskets, or no muskets, be able to drill them on right and left. The moment the musketeers are well trained, the rebels will be able to hold the rear between the ranks of the pikemen, who then rush forward with a yell to the order "Charge!"—the rebels will be able to hold the front of the "Confederacy," could resist or even stand a charge of 200 men, and defeat them in the hands of 1000, with a picket line, as the rebels reported by other troops.

With the rebels in Ireland, I heard from the mouths of men who fought in King George's army in the sorrowful times of '98, that they always marched in single file, and when they came too near them, for that neither horsemen nor footmen could stand before a bristling line of pikes. They were to be beaten down by a host of desperate men, rushing forward with a determination that only death should stop them. They were to be beaten down by a host of desperate men, rushing forward with a determination that only death should stop them. They were to be beaten down by a host of desperate men, rushing forward with a determination that only death should stop them.

And now, General, you are here to do your duty to Ireland and your country, and for you to witness to Ireland and your country in the cause. His blessing accompany you and be around you where ever you go, whatever you may be doing. May God give you wisdom and knowledge, and may you be successful in every effort after every effort except out of existence.

This is the prayer of your humble servant,

A Libel Suit which Won't be Prosecuted—and a Proposition which Won't be Accepted.

The following note will explain itself:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6, 1862.

To the Press Printing Company:

Will you kindly attention to a certain article which has been published in the Saint Paul Press in relation to Col. Aldrich. One in the daily issue of Sept. 16, 1862, headed, "What! Are you Answered yet?" Another in the daily issue of that paper of Oct. 4, 1862, headed, "A Criminal in High Official Station."

You cannot but aware that the statements made in those articles are both false and libelous. As the attorneys of Col. Aldrich, and at his request, we demand that you immediately make a full retraction of the same, and as publicly as they have been made; and further, that you do once disclose to us the author or authors of said articles.

Should this demand not be complied with, we instruct you to commence legal proceedings against you.

Respectfully yours,

CORNELL & MUNN,  
Attorneys for Cyrus Aldrich.

Our reply to the Attorneys of Cyrus Aldrich is, that we did not make the very serious charges referred to against their client, without a full understanding of our legal responsibilities in the premises, and without having fully and accurately informed ourselves of the facts in the case.

Our information is of such a character, and from such sources, that we feel warranted in assuring the attorneys of Mr. Aldrich that this gentleman does not intend to press his menaced suit for libel to a decisive issue—inasmuch as the testimony, which he is aware it would be in our power to adduce in the defense, would elicit facts even more damaging to his reputation than any we have yet published.

No sooner had this Congressman found himself summoned to Washington for a second term, than his ambition was stimulated, and an insatiable desire to be a member of the Senate, henceforth the integrity of the Party and its principles are of no account. The State Administration, he says, must be upheld at all hazards, except those who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This is a palpable and flagrant violation of the law.

If manufacturers who sell their own products make a license, he has purchased, must take out both licenses. So much a druggist, who also makes patent medicines, or medicine, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

4. Persons keeping bar-rooms, or saloons, for the sale of liquors, must take out a liquor dealer's license. If they also furnish food, they must, in addition, take out an eating-house license; and the sale of cigars, &c., in a saloon, requires a tobacco license. The latter is a dead letter, however, because billiard tables are reckoned as billiards.

5. Commission merchants who are also ship or commercial brokers are required to take out two licenses.

6. Grocers selling flour by the barrel or sack by the sack, or any other article in the original package, are reckoned wholesale dealers.

7. Letters to be attached to the packages requiring them at the time of their execution, and must be obliterated by the person writing his initials upon them. Telegraphic dispatches must be stamped and effaced when delivered to be transmitted. But railroad and telegraph companies are not required to stamp their own documents over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the collectors of inland revenue to stamp to each package despatch a postage fifty dollars worth or over, at the rates of discount established by the Treasury Department.

9. Notes and bills of exchange drawn for a certain sum, with interest, will be stamped for the certain sum. Foreign currency will be estimated according to the real par of exchange; the pound sterling for example, at 100, is rated at 100, and the franc at 100, and so on.

10. On and after October 1st the following instruments may be stamped: All agreements, appraisements, checks, sight, draft, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading to foreign ports, packages, &c., persons to whom the bills of exchange are sent, receipts of deposit in banks, of damages, and other certificates, charter parties, brokers, memorandum, conveyances, mortgages, leases, telegraphic dispatches, custom houses, entries and manifest, policies of insurance—life, marine and fire, and renewals of the same—passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxes, letters of credit, bills of exchange, receipts and warrants, and other original documents of commencing suit. Also, patent medicines, perfumes and playing cards.

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12. Letters from Charles W. Russell of Wheeling, Virginia, and Robert Johnson of Clarksburg, both members of the rebel Congress, have recently come into the possession of the provost marshal at Wheeling. They reveal the fact that an oath taken by persons, who for instance, travel over the Baltimore road, the penalty for violation of which is death (if the person who takes it is afterwards found in arms,) is not respected by the rebel government, and their Secretary of War writes to Messrs. Russell and Johnson, "I have 100,000 men, and 100,000 horses, recruited from the Indians—making a total of 200,000. The most of them I shall send down to be provided for, as they are very destitute, and I have few means on hand to make them comfortable."

There are a few prisoners still with the absent bands, probably not over twelve or fifteen—all of whom, with one exception, are to be released to you in person, as mentioned in my last dispatch, for some days.

The camp is composed of about 1200 men, women and children—mostly the latter, there being but about 250 men among them. How they are ultimately to be disposed of is a question for the determination of the proper authorities.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per month, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.25 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Proclamation.

REV. H. W. Beecher preached to an immense audience in Plymouth Church, on Sunday evening, on the text, taken from 1st Chronicles, for the 10th to 13th verses:

"Indeed he is Thou Lord God of Israel, our Father forever and ever. Tame, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the majesty."

The sermon is reported at some length in the New York papers. The following are extracts:

For the last fifty years we had a race of statesmen who were bribed and corrupted, who had said, "We not disturbed the prosperity of the nation, and would they see the fruits of a hundred of peace that had been sown for fifty years? Go to Shiloh, and the valley of the Chickahominy. Virginia had the most terrible punishment, for what beautiful as a Paradise a few months ago, was now desolation. Was that an accidental fact? He noticed the part which the woman of the South took in favor of slavery, for she was being punished now in being deprived of her natural protector. The North, too, was not to be left out, to think that she had sinned at slavery for the sake of commerce. When the North had paid two thousand millions of taxes, (and only just begun) he thought the Lord would get back pretty much all the North made out of slavery. God is the great gatherer. It is our own, and will have a good time. Every nation that had anything to do with the cause of slavery (especially England) was now suffering, for the commercial class of England had thrived and made their wealth out of slave labor."

France has actually protested against the capture of the ship La Monche at New Orleans.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Emperor Sustains His General.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen. Lorencez, commander of the French troops in Mexico, approves his conduct and that of the troops, and says the national honor is involved, and that he will be sustained by all the resources he can desire; that the General had done well to protect Almonte; and that it was contrary to his (Napoleon's) intentions to impose any general, whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose any form that pleases them.

Gen. Forey was expected at Vera Cruz September 26th, when Lorencez would return to France.

Latest Foreign News.

CAPRE, October 3.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th, was boarded off Capre this morning. The following is a summary of the news obtained:

General, in a letter to the United States consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamer Alabama, which was returning to Liverpool when the Europa sailed, proved not to be the 290.

The Daily News reports to the proposed exodus of the negroes as a wild scheme. It says that the sooner the government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and reputation.

The Times thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the government at Washington.

The Post thinks the strangest and unlooked-for coup d'état may terminate the war.

It establishes a new republic upon the ruins of the Union, and thinks that even if Jeff Davis succeeds, the Presidency will be given to the North will accept him in order to preserve unity.

It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government, that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband goods require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inaccurate.

France has actually protested against the capture of the ship La Monche at New Orleans.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The steamer which sailed to-day took another \$100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.

The emigration from the southern counties of the State to the new Colorado mines is quite extensive, while Mexicans from Sonora are flocking thither in large numbers.

A large prospecting party was organized to go far into the unexplored country to make discoveries through the various mountainous districts.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, October 3.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 22d, has arrived. There is no news of importance. Passengers report all quiet along the route.

Gov. Connelly, who has been afflicted with a painful infirmity for a number of years, goes East to procure medical aid. During his absence Secretary Amy assumes the executive duties of the Territory.

Gen. Carleton arrived at Santa Fe on the 16th, and assumed command of the department, vice Gen. Canby, relieved.

At Santa Fe.

A gathering of officers here this yesterday from Danville, and bring intelligence as late as Monday evening. General S. B. Buckner had arrived at Danville with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had occupied General Breckinridge's residence as his headquarters.

The rebels are seizing private property of all descriptions belonging to Union men, and have thus confiscated many horses, large quantities of grain, and provisions, &c., &c. Mr. Hall, of Mercer county, was reported of fourteen hundred bushels of grain.

All the churches, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a number of private residences in Danville have been seized for hospital purposes. The residence of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge has been thus appropriated. They require accommodations for about three thousand sick.

The rebels are engaged in fortifying the bridge over the Konashie river, near Camp Dick Robinson, and announced to their officers that they will go against their government or go against themselves. It is the northern traitors who will be forced to go with the government, while they are undermining it, and all honest men will support it—and you know that the honest men of the North are yet a large majority. I thank God the lines are drawn. There is nothing so demoralizing as equivilate neutrality.

I am but the mouthpiece of millions of men, and I say to those that meditate on the subject, "Let it alone." God has come to judgment, but He has come to a judgment that will purify his people and make them a peculiar people zealous of good works." We shall see a glorious nation, restored constitution. We shall see a liberty in whose bright day Georgia and Massachusetts will shake hands that never shall be separated again. There is but one God, and He is with us.

Now, there is fierceness of hatred; but there shall come concord, fellowship, and union, and when this comes we shall have a Union that no foreign influence can break and no home trouble shall ever mar again.

A Giant in Power.

A recent number of the Richmond Enquirer, mentioning the enormous levies and military preparations of the United States government to renew the war, after the disasters of Pope's campaign in Virginia, speaks of the Union as "a giant in power." Such the civilized world had, up to the year 1861, vaguely conceived it possible for us to become in the undefined future, but all this was so purely a thing to be, that when Americans referred to the subject, the enlarged views natural to be expressed by them were mistaken in Europe for mere bragadocio. But in seventeen months that which was deemed imaginary has become a reality. On land and sea alike the Union wears the aspect of what the Richmond Enquirer so aptly styles it—"a giant in power."

In Memoriam.

We republish this fine tribute from the Louisville Democrat:

IN MEMORIAM.  
Coarse, rough, and rugged, so he was—  
A man not trained in satin shoes;  
No kid-gloved warrior for the cause,  
Unto silent death he gave his soul.

If he had known his end, more,  
Let us forgive him—he is dead;

Over him Shiloh's glories pour,

And crown the spot where he stood.

Strong writing. Let us say

Rough, but the quarter-deck he learned,

And forged our Western way,

To strike when'er an insult burned.

God! have not our offend-

A nobler spirit to win them?

No nobler thought that sits

The gallant hearts that are within them?

Then they should quaver with themselves;

When round a threatening army comes;

And hear the roar of battle.

And all forget our threatened homes?

Crown him with laurels as he lies,

Remember here a hero dies,

Unfeet, but brave, and a man.

Another no gallant need to do

No nobler impulse yet to woo,

Let not our quickened pulses?

Let us go forward, man by man,

And all the strength of the strong battle,

Remember him who lies in the earth,

The Poor Wallace HARNETT.

WILL WALLACE HARNETT.

CHOICE FAMILY FIGURES.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Level, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR, made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. C. H. BAKER.

HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ANTHONY HALL, H. F. BAKER.

This old-established house is in fair operation, and is prepared to furnish meat at all hours the day or night. The baker is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents dozen. Hot Oysters, Steaks, &c., &c. H. F. VITT.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL IN- STANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Albany, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars and all kinds of Travelers' Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

CARON OIL.—Just received, on consignment, and for sale to dealers, FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS best No. 1 Carbon Oil. D. T. WATSON, Jas. tanl. Brick Block, Robertt, St. Paul.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOYS,

PEACHES, APPLES, GRAPES,

LEMONS & CONFETTIIONERY.

CHILBLAINS, GALENS, every variety; Egg, Lemon, Glaser, Boston and Soda Crackers, Toffee, Candy, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; FRESH CANDIES FROM NEW YORK; also

THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

M. N. KELLOGG.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL

AND EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

SAIN T PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The trains will run until further notice on the following time table:

Leave St. Paul at 10 A. M. Arrive at St. Anthony, 11 A. M. At 1 P. M. Arrive at Milwaukee, 12 M. At 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 4 P. M. At 5 P. M. At 6 P. M.

Arrive at St. Paul at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. At 9 A. M. At 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. At 12 M. At 1 P. M. At 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 4 P. M. At 5 P. M. At 6 P. M.

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Arrive at St. Paul at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. At 9 A. M. At 10 A. M. At 11 A

**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**  
OFFICE HOURS.  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NAILS.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, 9 A. M.  
Arrives Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Monday, at 8 P. M.  
For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 A. M.  
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.  
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.  
For Minot—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.  
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.  
For Superior—leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Friday—leaves Tuesday, at 7 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Sunday, at 8 A. M.

All others leave half hour before the time of departing.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid, and the postage stamp is now exact, in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the sender does not wish to pay it.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., who do not have their own boxes should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps equivalent to the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

### Groceries.

FALL GOODS,  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

Have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries,  
AT

HENREDIN LANDING,  
which offers the lowest prices for cash or  
in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

Our goods are bought for cash in the Eastern  
market, and we sell as low as any house in the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in  
CASH for all kinds of produce, Wheat, Corn,

Oats and Barley.

Call and see us, and we will use our best en-  
dorsement to secure you in every respect, either in  
selling your Goods or buying your Grains.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice  
goods suitable to this market, including Corned  
Meat, Bacon, Ham, Butter, Roulade, and Vir-  
ginia Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a  
large quantity of Raspberries.

Also Wunder Ware, Roasted and Green Tea, Spices,  
Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Sug-  
ar, and all kinds of dried fruits, usually found in  
a well-stocked establishment, which  
he invites the especial attention of all who want  
NOVEMBER AT A FAIR PRICE.

NOTICE.—NOTHING IS FREE OF CHARGE.

G. E. SCHINABEL,  
IN MOFFAT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN,  
AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn,  
Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, Eggs, &c., &c.

New Leaf Lard and other Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

The new arrangement to receive two or  
three thousand bushels the country's choicest  
roll butter.

A large quantity for C. H. H. Baker's extra  
butter, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of  
charge.

E. W. EDDY,  
General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FOUR STREET, SAINT PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and  
Teas.

The choicest Green and Black Teas, Sug-  
ar, and all kinds of dried fruits, usually found in  
a well-stocked establishment.

Dried fruits, Fura Wines, and Liquors for me-  
dicinal purposes.

The new Dried Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The new Doubleton Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and  
dearest price.

FREE OF CHARGE.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING  
AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c.,

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul,  
Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all  
points East, made upon the lowest and most  
favorable terms.

Mark packages, G. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
Jan'dy For

LEMONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

april

WYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

FRESH SUGARS.

Fourteen tons, just received per "Iasca" and  
"War Eagle," including fair to chelos, N. O., O.

A. All kinds, bought at the recent advance,  
at low figures, but still

COLET TOWER & CO.

SIOUX DEPREATIONS.

Will stand promptly and faithfully to the sol-  
ection of claims arising out of the recent depre-  
tations of the Sioux Indians.

Geo. A. NORTON,  
Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

### Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The road has been stocked with first class  
hired Conduits coaches, with careful and  
expeditious management, all under the control of compe-  
tent agents.

POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

POSTMASTER, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.







## Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS,  
P. M.—From 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF  
MAILS.

For La Crosse—Western Mail—Leaves daily, ex  
20th Street at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 1 P. M.

For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except

Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday,

at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 12 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at

10 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 1 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at

6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Manitowoc—leaves daily, except Sunday,

at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Superior—leaves Monday, at 11 P. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at

about 7 A. M.

For Caneville—leaves Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Mail leaving, before 7 o'clock A. M., close at

7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of

departure.

The postage upon all letters, except those for

foreign and domestic, and upon all letters for

news, is now required to be fully

prepaid by United States postage stamps, except

in case where prepayment is made by a post-

office agent, or cashier, and the sender does not

wish to prepay.

Consequently, letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should

therefore ascertain at the office of the post-

master, or at the post office, if United States

postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the

full postage thereon.

C. L. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

## Groceries.

## F A L L G O O D S .

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

## REYNOLDS &amp; McCARGAR.

Have just opened a large stock of

## Dry Goods &amp; Groceries,

AT

HENNEPIN LANDING,

which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or

in exchange for all kinds of property.

Order now for early delivery to the Eastern

market, and we will sell at low as any house in

the State.

We will be prepared at all times to pay in

Cash the highest market prices for Wheat, Corn

Oats, and Barley.

Call and see us, and we will use our best en-

deavors to satisfy you in every respect, either in

selling you Goods or giving you Credit.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

10-30

For further particulars inquire at the General

Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Proprietors.

1862. 1862. 1862.

## Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul

for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the au-

perior advantages offered by them over any other

competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East,

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi Rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and

forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE

CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for

Goods will please give us a call and obtain full

PARTICULARS,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862.

febd26&ly

100 KEKS SUGAR HOUSE, GOL-

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

THE CITY.

The WEEKLY PRESS is ready for delivery this morning, and is filled with interesting State news relating to the Indian War, and is just the paper to send abroad. Price in wrappers, five cents.

**REAL ESTATE.**—Mr. Ira Bidwell sold, on Tuesday, a house and lot adjoining the Church, for \$1,000 cash.

**YOUNGER RELIEF.**—The amount of relief granted to families of volunteers during the month of September was \$1,002.50.

**CLOSING NIGHT.**—This afternoon and to-night will close the Orphan's Fair at Ingoldsby Hall. To-night the rafflings will take place, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. Refreshments will be served up as on previous evenings.

**COMMISSIONED.**—Governor Ramsey yesterday issued a Lieutenant's commission to R. T. McFeely, in Captain Mark Hendrick's Battery, State Militia. Lieut. McFeely is an experienced artillerist, and will do good service in the cause in which he has been assigned.

**JUDGMENT.**—From the report upon those who used the "Anabaptists," we find satisfied that many will avail themselves of the privilege. Merrill has still some of "those dear reading books." The ladies are watching the disappearance of the men so that they can "get out" after those Philanthropic Abolitionists at Merrills.

**DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.**—The Delegates gathered after the adjournment of the County Convention, and put in nomination J. P. Kidder of the First Ward, and Wm. P. Murray of the Second Ward, for Representatives.

For County Commissioner, C. T. Whitney was nominated.

**THE CITY FINANCES.**—The Committee on Taxes have submitted an estimate of city expenses for the present fiscal year, which commenced on the 14th of April, from which we compile the following items:

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	
Salary of officers,.....	\$1,000.00
Police Department,.....	3740.00
Interest on Bonds,.....	100.00
Miscellaneous,.....	100.00
Estimated receipts, taxation,.....	847,140.00
To be raised by taxation,.....	847,140.00
Total amount of funds raised by tax, according to present laws,.....	19,500.00
Leaving a deficiency of.....	\$9,580.00

**A RELIC.**—In tearing down a portion of the stone building at Fort Snelling, the workmen found a corner stone, which bore the following inscription: "The quarters of the commanding officer of Fort Snelling, Wisconsin, laid May, A. D. 1822—A. D. 1822—by Wm. Goldfarb, Master Builder. James Delaney, stone cutter." Below was a square and compass, with the date G.

The Minnesota river mail will hereafter be carried on the steamer Clara Hine, and will leave at 10 o'clock A. M., and will arrive here in the evening. By this change our river subscribers will receive their mail much earlier, and the mail from that region going east, will make twenty-four hours' time, as it will be ascertained and forwarded the same morning that it arrives here.

**RIVER MAIL.**—The river yesterday swelled a little over one inch.

The weather was cool and clear. Business on the levee presented a more lively appearance than usual. Large quantities of grain arrived from the Minnesota river. The Clara Hine brought down a cargo of 1,300 sacks.

The steamer Isaac, Captain Hurst, clerks Hamilton and Eaton, will be the regular packet this evening, at 7 o'clock P. M., for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Northern Belle, Captain Langton, clerks Hild and Bacon, is the packet this morning, at 7 o'clock, for LaCrosse, in connection with the Milwaukee and La-Cross Railroad.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**—The delegates to the Democratic County Convention assembled yesterday at Market Hall, and organized by electing John B. Brisbin, President, and J. Q. A. Ward, Secretary.

After the credentials were received, the convention proceeded to ballot for County Auditor. The nominees were W. H. Forbes, William Van Hannen, George W. Armstrong, and James Mills. On the third ballot William H. Forbes received twenty votes, and was declared nominated.

For Judge of Probate, E. C. Lambert was nominated on the first ballot.

For Coroners, O. F. Ford was nominated on the second ballot; his principal opponent being Elect F. Strader.

A County Committee was then appointed, as follows:

First Ward—W. H. Grant; Second Ward—W. P. Murray; Third Ward—John O'Gorman; Fourth Ward—George L. Otis; Fifth Ward—John A. Peckham; County—D. A. J. Baker, and Fins Smith.

In a single day last week, the Michigan Central Railroad Company moved the following: The Fourth Michigan Cavalry, 1,029 men and horses, requiring twenty-eight passenger and eighty-two freight cars; Miller's battery, from Chicago, three passenger and eighteen freight cars; Seventy-fifth Illinois regiment, 900 men, seventeen passenger and two freight cars; in all, 37,300 men, and 2,200 horses, occupying forty-eight passenger and one hundred and five freight cars moving upon this road at the same time, and not intermixing with the regular travel of the road.

James Monroe, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Rio Janeiro, in place of Richard C. Parsons.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

**LATE News from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, October 5.—It is believed that the nearest point to Washington on the Southern Potowmack, at which there are any rebels, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, fifty-one miles from Alexandria.

Washington, October 5.—It is conjectured that Lee and his army are in full retreat.

The reports that the sick and wounded together with their cannon and stores have been sent up the valley are confirmed by so many sources that there can be no doubt but they are correct.

The general report is that the rebels will fall back on Gordonsville, Va., and the line of the Rapidan river, where they can find comfortable quarters at Richmond. A number of Indians, arrived here last night, have been overrunning visitors today. He is to be serenaded tomorrow evening by some of his admirers, and Secretary Caleb C. Smith is to present him the shot-riddled colors of the 13th, 17th, and some other Indiana regiments at the State capital. Indiana expects a great reunion on the 14th.

Rebels, rather better authenticated, say that the rebels are falling back from Winchester towards Culpeper. It is fully believed in some quarters at any rate that they are sure to retreat on the first serious demonstration from our lines against their position.

It is understood that Gen. Price expects soon to return to Washington, to give evidence in the investigation of the late battle of Bull Run, which he expected to win.

Today, the President's private secretary, who has been spending the summer in Minnesota, sustains the views already expressed by others concerning the importance of the Indian outbreak. He says the outrages committed by the Sioux, involving a loss of hundreds of lives and a large amount of property, precludes the possibility of peace till such punishment has been inflicted as shall give substantial motives for good conduct thereafter.

**From Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Gen. McClellan passed through Columbus yesterday. He is very secret about his new command. He does not go east; but, as Gen. Hunter is confidently spoken of in connection with the Department of the Ohio, McClellan may be given the command of the troops in the field, or vice versa.

We are on the eve of important changes, and present information would indicate that western Generals only will command western troops.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan arrived here to-night, to see Gen. Wright.

Illinois regiments are arriving to-day, and have crossed into Kentucky.

The entire Federal army is now in motion, and an engagement may be looked for at any hour.

**From Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—Advises say that Jack Bruner, with 60 rebels who went up Red river to capture Jim Townsend's home guard, were defeated with great slaughter.

Gen. G. W. Morgan left by four guns at Cumberland Gap, and those with whom he was knocked off.

Col. S. D. Bragg, son of Gen. Leonidas Polk, received the highest commands of military virtue here, and is likely to be promoted.

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**From Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3, via Cairo, Oct. 5.—A deserter from the enemy came in yesterday, and reports Van Dorn and Vilipline, with about fifteen thousand men at Holly Springs, marching towards Corinth, where a fight was expected shortly. It is probable the rebels are going to Bluff to reinforce Price, and it is likely Rosecrans may intercept and give them battle.

Five thousand men were left at Holly Springs, which place they are fortifying.

Another steamer was fired upon, below this city, a few days ago. Several rebel prisoners, en route to Vicksburg to be exchanged, were wounded.

The Grenada Appeal of the 1st inst. advises that the rebels had captured a Federal freight off the mouth of the Mississippi, with General Phelps and Commander Porter on board. The report comes from a gentleman professing to be direct from New Orleans.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, dispatch to Gov. Robinson says that John Morgan with 1,000 men yesterday attacked the Carter county Home Guards near Olive Hill, and after several hours' severe skirmishing Morgan was repulsed, and twenty of his men killed. Morgan then returned to Frankfort, taking ten prisoners, including Lieut. Col. Crews, Capt. Brown, and Lieut. Thomas.

The steamer Isaac, Captain Hurst, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Butler had ordered all citizens, male and female, above the age of 18, to take the oath of allegiance by October 1st, or pay a fine of \$100.

The rebels have been skirmishing again off St. Louis, N. B.

The schooner Maggie Milton had arrived from Wilmington, North Carolina, with cotton, turpentine, &c.

The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington.

The leading rebels and officers circulate the most absurd stories in places occupied by them; for instance, that Gen. Nelson was killed because he supported Lincoln's recent emancipation proclamation; that he was sent to the rear of that organization, but concluded to hold his position in the last three days, in the hope that Lincoln would award that document.

The rebels are rigidly enforcing the conscription act wherever they have control.

LOUISVILE, Oct. 5.—The Louisville special dispatch of the 2d, concerning the capture of five rebels, and the capture of a gunboat, was incorrect. It is believed that an entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 360 strong, was captured in the early part of last week by Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the Second Indiana cavalry, commanding his own and the Second and Third Kentucky, which surrounded and completely surprised the rebels at breakfast, who surrendered without the slightest resistance. The captured regiment is an experienced one, and the confidence of their commanding officer.

A gang of twenty guerrillas from above Louisville had voluntarily surrendered.

The Marion brought \$252,000 in specie.

**From New Orleans.**

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamer Marion arrived from New Orleans on the 25th, and Key West on the 29th.

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**From San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Honolulu dates have been received to September 19th.

Prince Albert, infant son of the King, died at that place in August.

The Hawaiian Ministry resigned on the 18th of August, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives expressing a want of confidence in Mr. Gregg, the Minister of Finance.

Hawaiian culture continues to excite much interest. The harvest this year is estimated at £20,000.

The first winter of the season, a French ship, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th September, from its way thither with 5,000 rebels. They evidently mean to stand at Frankfort, and a battle at Bardstown is imminent.

The steamer Isaac, Captain Hurst, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

The British steam frigate Terminus left Honolulu on the 8th of September for the South Pacific and home.

The Western gunboat fleet has been transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

**FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT,**

Near the International Hotel. House furnished with everything in good style.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINN., OCT. 7, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, on or before the 12th instant, for furnishing the following Quartermaster Stores, at Frankfort, Ky., on or before the 1st of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, on said day.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

To Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The effects of the President's Proclamation are already seen in the universal alarm and dismay of the rebels. It strikes at the heart of the rebellion by removing its strongest support.

Lee's army is in a state of great destination, and is supposed to be still falling back.

Heavy skirmishing was heard between the opposing armies of Buell and Bragg, fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, and a general engagement was expected.

The battle at Corinth, continuing two days, seems to have been one of the severest of the war. The rebels fought with great determination, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

The Democratic Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, though claiming to be loyal, manifested earnest opposition to the stern war measures of the Government.

At Hartford, a secession town in Indiana, the draft has been forcibly resisted, and the commissioners forced to resign. Troops have been sent to preserve order, and support the execution of the law.

The Richmond Government has refused to exchange a certain class of prisoners, on the ground that they were captured on Confederate soil.

ORGANIZE.

There is danger that the work of political organization will be neglected. There is just now so much to divert and absorb the public mind, that it will be difficult to secure the needed attention to more political work. And yet this is indispensable to success of the nominees of a party, but to the success of a fundamental party would put back the dial of freedom many years. Let us organize to avert such a calamity.

THE PROCLAMATION.

By a careful perusal of the Boston Post, Courier and Herald, and the New York Express, Journal of Commerce and Herald, we are struck with the following remarkable peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation:

1. It is *butum fulmen*.
2. It will forever destroy the Union.
3. It is harmless and impotent.
4. Innumerable evil will flow from it.
5. It can only show the weakness of those who urged it.

6. It opens issues too tremendous, &c.
7. The South will laugh at it.
8. The South will be roused to frenzy by it.

Well, gentlemen, fix on any or all of these theories: we care not.

But we do care that you shall come out squarely and look earnest and honest men in the eye. Let there be no equivocation as to the manner in which you are to meet this measure of the President. The Commander-in-Chief knew, as did the nation, that unless, in his judgment, Emancipation was a military necessity he would have no right to proclaim it, and would not. So long as he did not see this necessity, you were all engaged in laying down unexceptionable laws as to the duty of all of us to stand by the President.

We appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober; from men maddened when their idol, slavery, is touched, to men whose judgment was calm in the absence of any judgment that such exigency could arise.

The proclamation is a better detective than Videoc. It comes into our midst drawing the lines sharply. The President's previous course and avowal that he would do this to save the nation are before the people. They know that he is honest; and thus that in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief the matter was reduced to the destruction of the Union reduced to the destruction of the Union or that of slavery. Every human being in this nation must go on one side of this line; he must go to the side of either slavery, or for slave, against the Union. There is no middle ground now. Those who do not stand by the Proclamation will be branded as those who would rather see the United States Government overthrown than the end of human bondage on this continent. They are traitors to this nation, to humanity and God.

Headquarters, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., October 10, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIFTEEN.]

First Lieutenant DEWITT C. SMITH, Wisconsin Volunteers, having reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

E. G. SELFRIDGE, A. A. G.

—Hon. David Kyes has received the nomination for Representative in the Illinois Legislature from Tazewell county.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE INDIANS?

## COLONIZATION OF THE NEGROES.

The subject of colonizing the negroes of the Southern States that are so rapidly becoming free through the operation of the war, is engaging very general attention, and has already led to the development of several plans of more or less merit. The Government of Denmark has applied for several thousand "contrabands," as these persons for present convenience are called; the Island of Hayti, through responsible agents, is seeking to draw a portion thither; Liberia claims, as Africa's right, all her children to be returned to her; Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, is organizing a colony, which he proposes to plant in Central America; and, now, Mr. Eli Thayer, well known for his practical philanthropy, comes forward with a proposition to make Florida, a State of our own Union, the home of the emancipated blacks.

But it seems, if we are to believe the rumors of the street, and to draw what may be considered natural deductions from the limited information possessed by us on the subject, that the whole struggle is now over; the war is at an end; the Indians are to be restored to their reservation, and a general amnesty to be granted to all who, in accordance with legal forms, be *proved guilty*, before a drum-head court-martial.

In common with the universal voice of the people of Minnesota, we desire to record our protest against any such arrangement.

Whatever course may be pursued as to the details of the war, one thing is clearly defined: the people of this State will never rest satisfied until the Indians are removed beyond our borders. The State cannot longer remain half Indian and half white. There is an irrepressible conflict between them. Either the Indians must be driven out of the State, or large portions of it must remain a desolation. There is no alternative. The magnificent country west of the Minnesota river, recently laid waste by savage warfare, must remain forever uninhabited, unless we are able to say to the world, that there are no Indians in Minnesota.

This is the great end to be accomplished; and the present vital question is, shall it be done at once, by military action; or must we await the slow process of Congressional legislation?

Neither the dreams of humanitarian nor the pecuniary interests of Indian traders should be permitted to dictate the policy which is to affect the interests of the whole people, and decide the destiny of the State for all time to come. No set of men should have the privilege, whether for personal gains, or through mistaken views of public policy, to subject the people of a large portion of the State to the constant risk of destruction, or to prevent the re-settlement of the deserted territory.

The Indians must be driven out of the State.

In view of this result, we regret much that Col. Sibley has taken any steps to encourage the return of the followers of Little Crow.

It seems from the following extract from his despatch of October 5th, that under his indirect encouragement the great body of those engaged in the insurrection are coming back:

The latest reliable intelligence from above reports that Little Crow with a small band of followers, as making his way towards the Yankton Sioux on James River, where he is slowly returning with his family, to deliver themselves up to me, with a hope, it may be, to be赦免ed. I have sent messengers to them to-day, stating to these people that the only hope of mercy, even to those who have been guilty of such a crime, is to seek a *humble and surrender at discretion*.

We learn that the number returning, with those already on hand, will amount to over sixteen hundred!

What is to be done with them? It is impossible to prove the guilt of one out of one hundred! They are all "good Indians." They cannot be allowed to starve! They must be fed. Where?—What better place than the reservation? Already, Wabashaw's band has been assigned a place upon it. Thus the old status is at once renewed. The Indians are back again. The murdered whites are buried and forgotten. The labors of the traders again renewed. Little Crow with a few followers is made the scapegoat of the whole horrid catalogue of crimes, and he, like Iupaduta, is too far off to be pursued,—and floats around hereafter an outlawed hero.

In short, this awful massacre—is but a hiatus, a breathing space, in the sweet intercourse of peace and love between our red brethren and ourselves.

This thing must not be.

The captives having been released, Col. Sibley should have presented a wall of bayonets to the "adherents of Little Crow," and have driven them out into the wilderness. This is no time for white flags and "surrenders at discretion." These miscreants, with their hands red with the blood of women and children, have no claim to trial by court-martial. The wilderness and starvation should be their doom.

It is simply a farce to speak one breed of "the returning adherents of Little Crow," and in the next to say that on their arrival there will be plenty of work for the Military Commission in *retiring out and punishing the guilty* "being the adherents of Little Crow."

This was not the way our forefathers treated the Pequods. Daniel Boone instigated no trial by jury when he caught a savage. There is no necessity whatever for carrying the forms of civilization into the country, with the degraded savages who have made more hundreds of our hapless frontier homes. A trapped wolf is as deserving of a court-martial as any adherent of Little Crow.

We trust the sentiments of the people will make itself heard, and that there will be no cessation until every red-skin is removed beyond the boundary lines of the State.

Shall this be done by the strong arm of the military power, or shall it be left for the next Congress to effect?

## Important News from Southwest Missouri.—Severe Fight at Newtonia.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—News of a big battle in the Southwest is received from Gen. Schofield was fighting on Newtonia, where 15,000 rebels were posted, on Saturday morning, and was over sixteen hours long. It is feared the rebels have retreated. Newtonia is the place where Col. Salomon, of Wisconsin, was beaten on Tuesday last. The fighting particulars of that affair have been given in detail. Col. Salomon, a Monday last, learning that about 600 federal troops—about 175 infantry and the balance cavalry—under command of a major of the 9th Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 10,000 with six pieces of artillery. One general course had to get out as best they could, the infantry fighting their way hard to hand for hand, the rebels about three miles, followed by the 6th Kansas cavalry, and the 9th infantry, 9th Wisconsin infantry, and a regiment of Indians.

It is said that if the rebels had managed well, they would have captured the Federal troops, having nearly surrounded them twice. Company H of the 9th cavalry, about forty strong, were surrounded, but drew their sabers and cut their way out. The Federal troops fell back about three miles, followed by the rebels when the former met a reinforcement of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making ten in all, and, in turn, drove the rebels back in Newtonia. A considerable cannonade was kept up for some time between the two armies, men now having three or four regiments of the 6th Kansas cavalry, 9th infantry, 9th Wisconsin infantry, and a regiment of Indians.

On Saturday night our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed them, when our men turned on them, and drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

The Federal loss during the day is said to be about 140 killed and 400 wounded and missing. They were probably mostly taken prisoners. Only seven are known to have been killed. Such of our wounded as have been treated are in the most barbarous manner. Their throats were cut, and their clothing in many instances entirely stripped from off them.

The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be much larger than ours in killed and wounded.

The rebels in southwest Missouri are constantly taken prisoners by our forces.

St. Louis, October 6.—Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that with a powerful army he was on Saturday at Sarcoxie, sixteen miles from Newtonia, where the rebel forces 16,000, were collected. Our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed them, when our men turned on them, and drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.50 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$9.00 per annum; \$2.25 for six months; clubs of twenty-five cents per month.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$2 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ANDREWS, \$10.00.

GENERAL HALLECK. McCLELLAN AND POPE.

"When soldiers quarrel, there is little harm, but much good, for parades when, honest men will prove their just consideration and regard."—SENATE.

From the New York Times, Oct. 2, 1862.

No publications that the day are so well calculated to furnish "aid and comfort to the enemy," as those which stimulate the character of the rebel officer at the cost of depreciating the capacities of another. More especially is this the case where the officer, against whom the shafts of dispraise are leveled, is in command over him whose abilities it is sought to extort. This tends not merely to breed jealousies, create personal feelings, and excite the distrust of our arms in their leaders—the most demoralizing that can be attained—but it also carries with it a greater or less taint of a too audacious and overbearing spirit, more especially where it becomes evident that the writer, vulgarizing the inferior and seeking to discredit the superior officer, is the friend and partisan of the former, and that he writes so much inside knowledge, as to make it clear that he must enjoy, in no slight degree, the confidence of his in whose behalf his pen is drawn.

In the *National Intelligencer* of last Tuesday, there appeared an attack on Gen. Halleck, the appearance of which must be regarded by every friend of the country, and by every discreet friend of the officer whose course it seeks to defend, and succeeds in enlighening. It is too closely identified with the officer in whose interest it is written by particularities of details, views, and opinions, to prove that there are any hope on which to base a doubt that its author may merely have had access to the ordinary sources of information. In all professions there is an atmosphere—an ethere—which but the initiated can possess—which no external study can confer. This is recognizable everywhere, though it cannot be analyzed; and is an announcement to all of the same profession and moving in the same circles that the author of it may never come from the inside, and has been prompted by sources possessing positive information. This is the painful feature of the *Intelligencer's* article; and is the feature of nearly all other articles in all other journals engaged in this particular interest.

It is far from being intended that any review shall here be made of the merits or demerits, the plans or the want of plans, of the general and individual, of the cause; this letter is simply to expose certain erroneous assumptions and many flagrant misstatements to the prejudice of the officer assailed; and these we shall now proceed to take up, *seriatim*, and with as little deviation as possible from the strict line of answer to charges made.

The article under notice opens by stating that in July, "after the change of its base from the Pamunkey to the James River," that the Potomac had "reached a point at which it was evidently doomed if unsafe to attack," as no effort was made for its dislodgement. This army, it adds, "was for weeks anxiously awaiting reinforcements, preparatory to a second advance on Richmond, having lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure which had overtaken its first approach."

On this it may be observed that the assumption that an army must be prepared to attack another army, because it does not do so, is hardly justifiable. There are many causes which would make such a refraining sound strategy—and chief among these, perhaps, if it should appear that a prize of infinitely splendid importance lay in an opposite direction, and that the army not attacked must remain perfectly and utterly useless while suffering severe from the want of supplies and the pestilential position it then occupied.

The men had "lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure," is a high, perhaps the very highest, compliment that could be paid to their endurance and courage; and it is gladly recorded that it was nobly deserved.

The *Intelligencer* then goes on to state that immediately after the present General-in-Chief had been appointed, the army of the Potomac was sent up to reinforce Harrison's Landing, in order to take a new position on the line of the Potomac, with the view of making an advance on Richmond overland by the united forces of the Government in Virginia." In these italicized lines, judging from all subsequent events, there would seem to be a most erroneous assumption of the views which immediately led to the abandonment of the original plan, and the experience latterly and incidentally showing that the army of the Potomac was required to the defense of Washington, than in the most imminent and apparent hopeless danger of capture—a danger so imminent that the arrival of that entire army (unfortunately long delayed, through causes unexplained), barely sufficed to save our National Capital from loss; and even then not until after many days of heroic fighting on the part of General Pope, and after the combined forces sum moved higher for defense had been beaten back almost under the works on the south side of the Potomac river.

Equally erroneous is the implied assumption in the statement, that General Pope had been sent forward to the Rappahannock for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army of the Potomac, advancing a second time upon Richmond, leaving Washington, and thus giving the *Intelligencer* that he would have been the true policy. The diversion which Gen. Pope was sent forward to create, was one in favor of covering the retreat of the army of the Potomac from a position in which it was utterly useless—a mere burden to the country—and a transfer to that vicinity in which it had rapidly to be concentrated, under pain of our losing our capital. But, by such journals as the *Intelligencer*, even this less could, doubtless, have been borne with Christian fortitude!

Pope's diversion, as we have said, was not to favor an advance upon Richmond from the James river, by any means; it was to cover, if possible, the retreat of that army, as one main motive; and secondly, to offer as much resistance as might be possible. In regard to the advance of the remaining forces in Washington, the rebel army then concentrated at Hanover Court House, balancing itself between Harrison's Landing and Washington, and ready to swoop in either direction—and with but little rational doubt as to which it would adopt.

In a word, and to save much valuable time, we concede the only substantial point, in reference to the conduct of the campaign, that the *Intelligencer* and all its hundred organs, on behalf of the plan which they uphold, which denounces the plan which has saved Washington City and all Maryland from the easy grasp of invading insurrection: The Army of the Potomac could, beyond doubt, on at least, with great probability, have entered Richmond had it been left in its position on James river. It may even further be said, that it would, in the hands of a public mind, the reputation of one officer—at the cost of all others, be their superior or subordinate—is not decorous, is not military, is not just, and it must cease.

The exhibition, so long deplorably manifested, of a desire to build up their own character at the *Intelligencer's* expense, the reputation of one officer—at the cost of all others, be their superior or subordinate—is not decorous, is not military, is not just, and it must cease.

When the present commanding General of the armies of the United States was called to his position, it was under a sense of necessity imposed by failure in another quarter, and what was then seen to be the imminent danger of our capital. Our cause is saved. The great scheme of God's Northern invasion has been defeated.

The work for which he was sent is so far been accomplished, and all know that his record in the West was one of success. Let him be given time until the new levies are in the field. MILES.

The Meeting of loyal Governors.

The editor of the Portland Press had an interview with Gov. Washburne, of Maine, on the latter's return from the meeting of loyal Governors at Altoona, Penn. Governor Washburne pronounced the statements of the New York *Herald* correspondent, which were telegraphed to him, as "false and misleading."

The position of our Generals or military commanders was not even alluded to in the *Convention*. The *Press* also makes the following interesting statements, based upon the same high authority:

The issue of the emancipation proclamation at that particular juncture was opportune, and much depended upon it; but the course it gave to the negroes upon the greatest and more important State paper of the age, and involving issues of the highest magnitude, was not the best. The manner in which this proclamation was received possessed peculiar interest. The first man to receive it was Mr. Davis, of the White House, might cease to sigh for his White House of abode, overlooking the James river; and Gen. Lee would doubtless be well content to relinquish all claims to his Richmond lodgings in return for restoration to his house on the heights of Arlington.

It is not obvious—it is not inevitable, that this, and this alone, could have been the result of a continued occupation by the Army of the Potomac of its position at Harrison's Landing? If, with that army joined to Pope's and all the reinforcements that could be gathered here by the energy of the General-in-Chief, the rebellion might have been put down it was—in imminent danger of capture after a week of battles, in which the aggregate of all the forces named were beaten back under its walls, what could have been done?

The *Intelligencer*, to the President, is deferred in order to give an opportunity to those who were not at the Altoona convention to affix their signatures. The statement says, "as far as I am concerned, I have no abolitionist, no sore-head; it was not an abolitionist, or Kossuthite, or Free Soil, or Radical, or Union, or Southern, or Northern man."—as some pro-slavery men would say.

It is not obvious—it is not inevitable, that the rebels would not be compelled to yield to the President, as soon as he had given the command to march to the head of Mississipi street, the last evening train from St. Albans, which will connect with these trains. CHAS. A. F. MORRIS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The trains will run until further notice on the following time table:

TIME NO. ONE. Leave St. Paul at 7:30 A. M.—Arrive at 10:30 A. M.—Leave at 12:30 P. M.—Arrive at 3:30 P. M.—Leave at 5:30 P. M.—Arrive at 8:30 P. M.

TIME NO. TWO. Leave St. Paul at 8:30 A. M.—Arrive at 11:30 A. M.—Leave at 1:30 P. M.—Arrive at 4:30 P. M.—Leave at 6:30 P. M.—Arrive at 9:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THREE. Leave St. Paul at 9:30 A. M.—Arrive at 12:30 P. M.—Leave at 2:30 P. M.—Arrive at 5:30 P. M.—Leave at 7:30 P. M.—Arrive at 10:30 P. M.

TIME NO. FOUR. Leave St. Paul at 10:30 A. M.—Arrive at 1:30 P. M.—Leave at 3:30 P. M.—Arrive at 6:30 P. M.—Leave at 8:30 P. M.—Arrive at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. FIVE. Leave St. Paul at 11:30 A. M.—Arrive at 2:30 P. M.—Leave at 4:30 P. M.—Arrive at 7:30 P. M.—Leave at 9:30 P. M.—Arrive at 12:30 A. M.

TIME NO. SIX. Leave St. Paul at 12:30 P. M.—Arrive at 3:30 P. M.—Leave at 5:30 P. M.—Arrive at 8:30 P. M.—Leave at 10:30 P. M.

TIME NO. SEVEN. Leave St. Paul at 1:30 P. M.—Arrive at 4:30 P. M.—Leave at 6:30 P. M.—Arrive at 9:30 P. M.—Leave at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. EIGHT. Leave St. Paul at 2:30 P. M.—Arrive at 5:30 P. M.—Leave at 7:30 P. M.—Arrive at 10:30 P. M.

TIME NO. NINE. Leave St. Paul at 3:30 P. M.—Arrive at 6:30 P. M.—Leave at 8:30 P. M.—Arrive at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. TEN. Leave St. Paul at 4:30 P. M.—Arrive at 7:30 P. M.—Leave at 9:30 P. M.—Arrive at 12:30 A. M.

TIME NO. ELEVEN. Leave St. Paul at 5:30 P. M.—Arrive at 8:30 P. M.—Leave at 10:30 P. M.

TIME NO. TWELVE. Leave St. Paul at 6:30 P. M.—Arrive at 9:30 P. M.—Leave at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 7:30 P. M.—Arrive at 10:30 P. M.

TIME NO. FOURTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 8:30 P. M.—Arrive at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. FIFTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 9:30 P. M.—Arrive at 12:30 A. M.

TIME NO. SIXTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 10:30 P. M.—Arrive at 1:30 A. M.

TIME NO. SEVENTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 11:30 P. M.—Arrive at 2:30 A. M.

TIME NO. EIGHTEEN. Leave St. Paul at 12:30 A. M.—Arrive at 3:30 A. M.

TIME NO. NINETEEN. Leave St. Paul at 1:30 A. M.—Arrive at 4:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY. Leave St. Paul at 2:30 A. M.—Arrive at 5:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-ONE. Leave St. Paul at 3:30 A. M.—Arrive at 6:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-TWO. Leave St. Paul at 4:30 A. M.—Arrive at 7:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-THREE. Leave St. Paul at 5:30 A. M.—Arrive at 8:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-FOUR. Leave St. Paul at 6:30 A. M.—Arrive at 9:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-FIVE. Leave St. Paul at 7:30 A. M.—Arrive at 10:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-SIX. Leave St. Paul at 8:30 A. M.—Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-SEVEN. Leave St. Paul at 9:30 A. M.—Arrive at 12:30 P. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-EIGHT. Leave St. Paul at 10:30 A. M.—Arrive at 1:30 P. M.

TIME NO. TWENTY-NINE. Leave St. Paul at 11:30 A. M.—Arrive at 2:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTY. Leave St. Paul at 12:30 P. M.—Arrive at 3:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTY-ONE. Leave St. Paul at 1:30 P. M.—Arrive at 4:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTY-TWO. Leave St. Paul at 2:30 P. M.—Arrive at 5:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTY-THREE. Leave St. Paul at 3:30 P. M.—Arrive at 6:30 P. M.

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TIME NO. THIRTY-EIGHT. Leave St. Paul at 8:30 P. M.—Arrive at 11:30 P. M.

TIME NO. THIRTY-NINE. Leave St. Paul at 9:30 P. M.—Arrive at 12:30 A. M.

TIME NO. FORTY. Leave St. Paul at 10:30 P. M.—Arrive at 1:30 A. M.

TIME NO. FORTY-ONE. Leave St. Paul at 11:30 P. M.—Arrive at 2:30 A. M.

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TIME NO. FIFTY-SIX. Leave St. Paul at 2:30 P. M.—Arrive at 5:30 P. M.

**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**  
OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A.M. to 8 o'clock P.M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P.M.

**Ways of Arrival and Departure of Mail.**

By La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P.M.

For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except Saturday.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A.M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P.M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P.M.

For Hudson—leaves Saturday, at 7 P.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P.M.

For Milwaukee—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Saturday, at 5 P.M.

All other roads leave 1 o'clock A.M. close

on all other roads one hour before the time of departure.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, unless sent to foreign countries or the senders do not wish to prepay.

For forwarding letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or foreign countries, should therefore ascertain the cost of postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prevent the full payment of postage.

C. H. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

### Groceries.

**FALL GOODS.**  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
**REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,**

Have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries,  
AT

HENNEDY LANDINGS,  
which they offer at the lowest price for cash or in exchange for all kinds of dry goods.  
The goods are for cash in the Eastern market and we will sell as low as any house in town.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in cash the highest market price for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, Eggs, &c., to foreign and native, and we will use our best efforts to satisfy you in every respect, either in exchange or in cash and credit.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
FAMILY GROCERIES  
AND

**PROVISIONS.**  
Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Fife, Kid, Butter, Eggs, &c., fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of

RASPBERRIES.

Also Wines, Yards, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Tea, Oils, Butter and Black Tea, Sugar of all grades, sand, in short, everything usually found in a well-assorted establishment, to which he adds a large quantity of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.

NOTE—We will make arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicer rolls of bacon, ham, &c., &c.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the country, and is delivered at the lowest of free of charge.

E. W. EDDY,  
General Grocer

AND DEALER IN  
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,  
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Cane.

Best Green and Black Teas,

Stewards and Belcher's Syrups.

Imports French Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Dried Apples, &c., &c.

The celebrated Dandellion Coffee.

Landy's Ham, & C. Dried Beef.

Wheat and Karsten Wares, &c.

Will be sold as low as the lowest and dearest prompty.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Just 7-1/2 miles.

O. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,  
FORWARDING  
AND  
Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, New York, and England, New York and Philadelphia, and vice versa upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

Jan'day

FOUR—

L. E. MONS

AND

O. RANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

W. H. AM & HOLMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

large quantity of WINE, RESERVE

CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

THE CITY.

NOTICE TO MINNEAPOLIS SUBSCRIBERS.—Having taken the agency of the St. Paul Daily Press at Minneapolis, I will respectfully inform the subscribers that I shall make my headquarters and distributing offices Dr. Leonard's Drug Store, on Bridge-street, where the earliest news may be had.

By request of many of my subscribers, I shall adopt the rule of collecting, myself, on every Monday, thus avoiding many errors that might otherwise occur in allowing the carriers to collect. Subscribers will please observe this and act accordingly.

Subscriptions will also be received for the St. Paul Weekly and Tri-Weekly Press.

CHAS. E. KITTREDGE, Agent.

We are requested to state that the Delegate Convention of the county, held October 7th, made the following nominations:

County Auditor—T. M. Metcalf.

Judge of Probate—H. G. Gaston.

Congress—E. Ingalls.

PROPOSALS.—The time limited for receiving proposals, according to publication, for commissary supplies, expires today at 12 o'clock, m. No proposals will be received by Capt. Sanders after that hour.

WHEAT.—The wheat market yesterday was rather unsettled, and had a downward tendency. Buyers, however, were paying 75 to 72 cents. Under the influence of the late foreign news, there will probably be a decline to-day of one or two cents.

PERSONAL.—We notice that the press of Le Sueur County is holding the Democratic Senator and Representatives of that county to a strict accountability for their votes in opposition to the bill enabling the soldiers to vote.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The Minnesota Baptist Association will meet on the 21st inst.

The Minnesota Pastoral Union on the 23d.

The above societies will assemble in the Baptist church of this city.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a meeting of the Steele County Guards, held at Garden City, Oct. 5, 1862:

Whereas it has been resolved that it be proposed to our friends and fellow-soldier Truman E. McNitt, later a member of this Company; therefore,

Resolved, That we wish to contribute to him, by mail, a sum sufficient to cover his expenses in the service of the day, and to express sympathy in this hour of their affliction.

Resolved, To send a copy of these resolutions to the St. Paul Press and Owatonna Express for publication, and a copy to the family of the deceased.

STEELE COUNTY GUARDS.

PERSONAL.—We notice that our friend L. P. Foster is again "on the move." He has taken a store in Macbride's building. We hope he will find himself greatly benefited by the change, and bespeak for him the patronage of the public generally. He has one of the finest assortments of goods ever brought to this city, comprising a large and well selected stock of boots, shoes, hats, caps, trunks and traveling bags; also a splendid lot of military goods direct from the manufacturers, all of which he is selling cheap for cash.

HENNEPIN COUNTY DELEGATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Republicans of Hennepin East, held pursuant to notice, David A. Seboom was elected chairman, and E. W. Cutler, secretary; when, upon motion, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Minneapolis, on Saturday, the 11th inst.:

Hon. David Heaton, George A. Nash, Edgar Nash, A. L. Whitney, Richard Chute, G. E. H. Day, Marvin Stiles, J. H. McHerron, John Ponemore, R. Grindell, S. L. Vawter, A. Bacon, Henry Webber, Joseph Van Emman, Daniel Baldwin, and Sewell Phelps.

On motion, it was voted that the delegates have power to appoint substitutes.

Voted that the proceedings be published in the St. Paul Press.

D. A. SECOMBE, Chairman.

E. W. CUTLER, Secretary.

RIVER.—The river at this point continues rising slowly. The weather has again become settled, and business on the levee is very lively. Large amounts of grain are daily arriving from the Minnesota; nearly 5,000 sacks were shipped on the various down river boats yesterday, for the Milwaukee and Chicago markets, and to-day about the same amount will be shipped.

The La Crosse boat this morning will be the popular "low water" boat of McLellan, Capt. Martin, at 9 o'clock a.m.

The Milwaukee, Capt. Holcombe, will leave this evening, at 7 o'clock p.m., for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

Gen. Gen. W. M. T. J. W. Smith, recently engaged in carriage manufacturing on High street, are now setting up their business with the name of W. M. T. J. W. Smith & Co. They go to St. Paul, Minn., and Wesley to New York. The Moses March has established a branch in Eastern North Carolina, now being seized by order of the rebel Secretary of War and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Hayes has called a council of the leading men of this State, for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war papers are held daily in the adjoining corner of the office of H. Foster, the administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. New companies for the famous 1st North Carolina regiment have been sworn in, the brave Col. Porter commanding, who has recovered from his wound received in the recent attack on Washington, North Carolina, in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit, and repulsed fifty rebels near Bachelor creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Carrolton county have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county.

From COL. SIBLEY'S CAMP.—Lieut. Gillam, of Capt. Grant's company, arrived from Col. Sibley's camp, yesterday morning. He left the camp on last Saturday, and brought with him about six hundred dollars from different members of Capt. Grant's company, intended for their families and friends in this city, which will be delivered by Lieut. Gillam to the proper persons.

Maj. Smith had finished paying off the Sixth Regiment on last Saturday, and would commence paying the Seventh Regiment on the Monday following.

Capt. Grant also forwarded, to the care of Louis Sempier, packages of money amounting to nearly five hundred dollars, from the same company. The following is a list of persons to whom the same was sent, with the amounts attached:

Mrs. John Benson.....\$27.00  
Mrs. George Dart.....5.00  
Mrs. S. C. Arntz.....60.00  
Mrs. S. B. Gardner.....60.00  
Mrs. Wm. Pratt.....60.00  
Dr. Caine.....30.00  
Mrs. Neely, Mendota.....32.00  
Mrs. Alex. McLeod, West St. Paul.....55.00  
James Lytle.....30.00

PROPOSALS.—The time limited for receiving proposals, according to publication, for commissary supplies, expires today at 12 o'clock, m. No proposals will be received by Capt. Sanders after that hour.

A MAGNIFICENT GUN.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in this morning's paper, of "Henry's Repeating Rifle." We have examined this new arm and witnessed its execution, and have no hesitancy in saying that it possesses all the merits that are claimed for. An exclusive agency has been established in this State, through which any quantity of rifles and fixed ammunition can be secured. See advertisement and secure one of the guns.

THE Cavalry Regiment which was originally ordered for three months during the Indian war, will be mustered into service for one year, unless sooner discharged.

COL. H. H. SIRLEY has been appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Any one wishing from five to thirty dollars of old Oak Wood, will do well to call and see Merrill.

Merrill has a few styles of Wall Paper, which he is closing out cheap; also a lot of old papers for wrapping. Macbride's Notes on Surgery, a book for Surgeons, at \$1.75. For sale at Merril's.

INTERESTING from RICHMOND.

"Depression and Apprehension" in the Rebel Capital.

Resolutions in the Virginia Legislature on the President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The Richmond papers of Saturday are received. The Examiner says Congress again indicates an adjournment coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind.

The general appearance in the executive, legislative, or right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant and firm performance of congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies as a firm and bold control of the army.

A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Senate for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yanks.

The evidence is to be collected and preserved in a permanent and creditable form, in order that the truth of history may be vindicated and the perpetrators of the outrages delivered up to the just indignation of present and future generations.

According to the debates and reports of the rebel Congress, the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Collier of Petersburg offered the following:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has proclaimed a general suspension in the collection of taxes in contemplation of the principles in his speech, which is to be read in this State, and the same is hereby directed to execute service insurrection in our midst.

Therefore, that no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offense against the criminal laws of the United States, or to be liable to be tried or required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State, or for any act done in the service of the rebels, if the same be done in the interest of the country.

SEC. 2. That when the interest on the bonds shall become due, the same shall be paid by the State, less the amount of the principal of the bonds mentioned in this act, as the same may be due.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of November next.

Approved September twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

It is the opinion of the recorder that the record of the above resolution is correct.

SEC. 4. The record of the above resolution is correct.

VOLUME II.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

Our little paper has a larger daily circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM M. GASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INGALLS.

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards),

HENRY HALE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL McLEAN,

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLFF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

A garrison expedition resulted in the capture of a fort on St. John's river, and a large amount of implements of war.

General McClellan's order No. 160 congratulates the army and the country on the success of our arms in driving the invaders from the loyal states.

Special Milwaukee dispatches state that there was hard fighting between Buell and Bragg on the 8th, and that the battle was probably renewed on the 9th.

CASUALTIES OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MINNESOTA AT THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

We are indebted to Capt. Charles Lueg of Company G, Fourth Minnesota, for a full list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Corinth. Capt. L. comes home on a short furlough, having received some slight injury by theounding of an artillery horse at the battle of Luka, which rendered him unfit for marching, though he participated in the hotly contested battles of Friday and Saturday. He left Corinth on Monday morning, and arrived in this city by the McClellan on Thursday evening.

The following is the list:

Capt. R. P. Moore, Co. K, shot through the heart—killed.

Private Frank Wilson, Co. A, shot through the heart and died. This is the only personal portion published in Colonel Sanborn's dispatch as Frank Nelson of Co. K, as there was no time by that date to receive news of the engagement.

Private August Louch, Co. G, wounded in the leg—severely.

Private Wm. Schalepo, Co. G, wounded in the privates—severely.

Private John Magnus, Co. H, wounded in the arm—severely.

Private Chas. E. Heale, Co. D, wounded in the hand—severely.

Private Colon Buchanan, Co. H, wounded severely in the side.

Private Wm. O. Thompson, Co. A, wounded in the thigh—severely.

Lieut. Crawford, Co. E, wounded in the eye—slight.

In addition to the above, the special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the names of G. W. Mitchell, 4th Minnesota, and E. Kiteser and Andrew Benjamin, of the 5th Minnesota and Andrew the wounded.

Capt. Lueg gives a very interesting description of the battles of Friday and Saturday, and the part taken therein by the Minnesota boys. Col. Sanborn commanded the regiment in person, General Buford, having resumed the command of the Brigade a day or two previous to the late battles. Col. Sanborn, as on all previous occasions, acquitted himself most meritoriously, and his praise is on every tongue.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Albany Evening Journal has some forcible remarks on the recent cheering news from the Indian country. It looks, says the Journal, as though the work of massacre were at an end; and it only remains for the Government to inflict on the merciless savages a merited retribution.

The Journal says:

This news is incomparably gratifying. Our "Indian relations" have worn anything but a promising aspect of late. It looked as though we might be involved in a civil war.

We know how active had been the rebels in sowing the seed of disaffection. We know how the Red Men against us. We knew how industriously they had been "egging them on" to deeds of violence and massacre; and they had often resorted to rapine and butchery.

We feared they had succeeded too well. We feared that the Indians would be won to their side, and that the idea that the present was too good an opportunity to be lost. We knew how weak and cowardly—how unstable and naturally treacherous they were. We knew how difficult it was to take advantage of our trouble to impose fresh ones. Let us thank God that we are safe.

Several hundred of our white citizens have, it is reported, been massacred. Every imaginable outrage has been committed. Women and children—whole families—almost whole neighborhoods have been torn down like dogs. The scenes of these outrages are revolting. Their murderers must not be suffered to go unpunished. Justice demands that they be tried at the bar of the law.

Dr. Nash is with me. He is now after midnight, and I have spent most of the night sending messages to him.

Two bullets have gone through my chest, and directly through my lungs. I suffer no pain now, as the soldier's name, and am ready to meet now, as the soldier's fate. I hope to live to see victory, and to be a terror in vengeance as it is merciful where mercy has the sanction of justice. It must show that we are safe.

Ex-President Buchanan is said to be lavishly expending money to defeat the return of Thaddeus Stevens from the Lancaster District of Pennsylvania.

We want a stronger blockade off Charleston. Or, what would be better, we want that pestiferous nest of treason captured. Two English steamers have recently run the blockade—one of them passing almost within stone's throw of one of our vessels—a sailor.

THE REAL ISSUE.

"Any vote," the Philadelphia North American truly says, "cast at this election for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, however it may be intended, will practically be a vote for the rebellion of Pennsylvania against the National Government—a vote for the secession of the State from the Union, and for the acceptance of the yoke of the rebel oligarchy of the Cotton States."

Can any sane man, who is also honest, doubt for a moment that a vote for that party anywhere is essentially to the same purpose?

Upon every hand we have evidences that the leaders of the faction calling itself the Democratic party, are at heart disloyal men.

It is a fact that can be demonstrated, that shortly after Major Cullen was nominated, his hope of success was mainly based upon the fact that he intended to make to the mercenary passions of the people. To one gentleman he said, that when the people began to feel the war in their pockets, they would change their political views, or words to that effect.

The demonstration of popular devotion to the National cause which followed the defeat of our armies before Richmond, proved to these desperate men that the day of the fancied reaction in favor of disloyalty had not yet arrived, and that love of country was yet too strong in our people for the love of the almighty dollar to overcome it.

Since then their disloyal tendencies have been suppressed, and in many cases covered over by loud-mouthed protestations of loyalty. No sane man however doubts that it needs but success and power to develop the latent treason into full flower and fruit.

It is well sometimes to recollect the events of the past. At the outbreak of the rebellion the leaders of this faction did not yet clearly perceive the temper of our patriotic people. For a long time they fancied that an armed diversion could be got up in the North in favor of disloyalty had not yet arrived, and that love of country was yet too strong in our people for the love of the almighty dollar to overcome it.

These figures give Gov. Jayne a majority of 151 on the Missouri slope, and in sure his election beyond "the shadow of a doubt."

How are the Rebels to Feed Their Army?

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

Are the rebels going to feed their army all along the Potomac? Is a question more frequently asked than answered. Their army is mostly sent to the front, and the rebels are said to be in the Valley, one of the most productive valleys in the world; but so many difficulties have arisen in getting supplies to them, and what grain was sown last year, rotted in the field for want of rain to keep it from being eaten by the rebels, that it is impossible to get a large army there and make it subsist on the surrounding country. The rebels have a half-starved army of 50,000 or 100,000 men.

The only way they can procure provisions from the South is to buy them at a high price, and to bring provisions from Stanton all the way up the valley would be hardly possible, for the rebels have not a single railroad or a single train now running continually to and fro to keep them supplied, but to bring provisions from the North, the rebels are not sea-worthy, while nearly all the southern vessels are so.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Cool, is it not? Steam rams for the rebels are being openly constructed in "neutral" Liverpool, and a "large fleet" of rebel men-of-war are collected in neutral Nassau! So much for the impartiality of John Bull. But where does the *Gazette* get its warrant for the statement that "the iron vessels being built for the Federal Government are not sea-worthy, while nearly all the Southern vessels are so?" And is not prediction of rebel naval victories rather premature? Had it not better wait until its Southern friends have furnished some evidence of maritime genius before it does any more, perhaps?

The people of the city of Hudson, New York, have lit a novel expedient to secure a small change currency without disobeying the law. The banks of that city permit persons who make deposits with them to draw checks for any sum less than a dollar. These fractional checks are now in universal use and have driven out postage stamps.

The Emancipation Proclamation keeps the blood of the F. F. V.'s at a fever heat. The Richmond *Whig* would give aid and comfort at the North, but for the existence of martial law.

The people of the city of Perryville, Maryland, who are the descendants of those who fought for the Union, have come to the rescue of their countrymen.

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The people of the city of Perryville, Maryland, who are

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**T E R M S :**  
DAILY PRESS.—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; dues of five dollars.

WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one dollar; \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

**REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.**

Correspondence between Hon. G. K. Cleveland and Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson.

Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, United States Senator  
Dear Sir: The people of the 20th Senatorial District of Minnesota have suffered terribly from the Sioux insurrection. The loss of life and property is vast, and as yet unrestrained.

Starting rumors of a rising of the Winnebagos at the time of the Sioux massacre, and greatly to depopulate the Blue Earth valley.

True, the Winnebagos, as a tribe, have remained friendly. But the border settlers have sworn vengeance, and they will take it wherever an Indian ventures from his Reservation, without distinction of race or tribe.

Wherefore there can be no peace among us, while the white and red races remain in proximity. The blood of the dead, and outrages upon the living, will keep the unerring rifle busy. Exterminate the fiends! is the cry that goes up from every cabin and hearth in my district.

Allow me then, in the name of an outraged and suffering people, to beg of you some assurance as to the policy Congress, and especially the Congressional delegation from this State, will adopt and pursue, touching the Sioux and Winnebagos Indians. Will the Government henceforth side with the people, or with the murderers of their friends and kindred?

Shall the Indians friendly as well as hostile, be removed or expelled beyond the borders of this State, or shall the fairest and richest portion of it be abandoned to gradual depopulation and perpetual border war? An early reply will greatly oblige my immediate constituents, and many others equally interested.

Yours, very sincerely,  
G. K. CLEVELAND.  
St. Paul, October 7th, 1862.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7, 1862.

Hon. G. K. Cleveland:  
Dear Sir—Your letter of this date, in which you refer to the terrible sufferings of the people of your Senatorial District, in consequence of the late Sioux massacre, is received. In it (after reciting the unfortunate events) you say, "I would like to ask of you, 'some assurance as to the policy of Congress, and especially what course the Congressional delegation from this State will adopt and pursue touching the Sioux and Winnebagos Indians? Shall the Indians, friendly as well as hostile, be removed or expelled beyond the borders of this State, or shall the fairest and richest portion of it be abandoned to gradual depopulation and perpetual border war?"

On this point I am at this time unable to state what will be the policy of Congress in relation to these Indian tribes, but I can clearly state my own convictions, and what course I intend to pursue touching the subject matter of your letter. I say to you without hesitation (and you may give your people this assurance) that I am in favor of removing both the Sioux and Winnebagos Indians beyond the limits of the State, and shall do all in my power to bring about this result. I was opposed to the policy which placed the Winnebagos on their present reservation, and I have always opposed them remaining there. It seems to me that the time has now arrived when the effort to remove them may be successful. It is certain that the rich, productive counties surrounding the reservation, must be vacated and the Indians, which have come so much privation and sacrifice, must be given up by those who now possess them, or the Indians must vacate their reservation. These people cannot longer remain in close proximity. The reason is apparent. These Indians are now located upon a small reservation, about eighteen miles in length, by nine in breadth—but is little but game upon this tract, and the greater part of the treaty and its results upon it, the want of ample of those Indians, although considerable, is not sufficient to keep them from starvation. Their idle, dissolute habits prevent their performing any useful labor, and hence, for years, they have been in the habit of wandering over the adjacent country, plundering the occupants of the ceded territory, and committing depredations upon the people wherever they went. With a marvelous power, they have, for years past, submitted to their annoyances and insults, though they might have longer remained quiet but for the horrid massacre in their midst, which, from its sudden violence and brutality shocked and alarmed the people of the entire State. Henceforth the Indians cannot be permitted to leave their reservation, and to be confined to it is starvation, for they will not work. Hence, the removal of the Indians is necessary. Humanity requires it; the welfare of the Indians, as well as the peace of the whole demand it. I shall do all in my power to effect this result. So far as relates to the Sioux, there is nothing to prevent their immediate removal from the State by the military power of the Government.

By the most violent, unprovoked, and brutal massacre that ever took place on this continent, these Indians have annihilated all existing treaties between them and the Government of the United States. Their reservation was secured to them by treaty stipulations, the first and most important article of which declares that—

"It is stipulated and solemnly agreed that the people of the Sioux shall be permitted to remain in their country, so long as they may be able to exist in safety, and that they shall be protected by the United States in their rights and property."

What was done during those sanguinary days that was wrong, or what was left undone that was possible to have been done? Can anybody tell? Who has been loudest mouthed in this fierce denunciation can bring any facts—not assertions nor guesses—but plain facts to prove these sins of omission or commission?

You can tell me from whence this first and second thought—the thought founded upon an idle whisper, breathed into the ears of an excited populace, wild for a moment with the magnitude of the stake for which it contended—in the mind of success, alike eager for an idol—it is strange, I say, that this thought should be so often wrong?

But the second thought! The calm, unbiased conviction that comes when we have pondered well the evidence—when we have looked over and carefully studied the record, and weighed well the previous clouded facts, this is the thought—this is the conclusion that does justice to all.

It is the precious second thought that to-day, so sacredly enshrines the great men of the nation in the deepest affections of the people. Scroffed at and maligned in their lives by the fiery first thoughts of political or social animosity, the second thoughts of to-day make memories blessed in the hearts of their countrymen.

It is now for us, with the public opinion of the country, to do our duty.

Whence arises this whisper of this baleful thought, that had banished one to a new department, and driven the other from his command?

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.—On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

OUR OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF  
MAILS.

For the Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except Saturday at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 8 1/2 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 1/2 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Winona—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

For Superior—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 7 A. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in the case of newspaper, which is optional and the sender's do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of the post office, the amount of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Groceries.

F A L L G O O D S .  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,  
Have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries.

AT  
HENNEPIN LANDING,  
which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce. Our prices are the lowest for cash in the Eastern market and we will sell as low as any house in the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in cash the highest market price for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

Call upon us and we will use our best endeavors to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling you Goods or buying them for you.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES  
AND

P R O V I S I O N S .

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Kitchen Butter, Eggs, fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of RASPBERRIES.

Also Woods Ware, Fresh Fish, Green Coffee, Spice, Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Saffron, Star Anise, and in short, everything usually found in a well assured establishment, to which he has added a large number of articles, all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.

now 22dly

G. E. SCHNABEL,  
IN MOFFAT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN,  
AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Flour and Bran.

Nice Leaf Card and Sugar Cured Ham.

Any quantity of flour can be had at prices that will insure quick sales.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

300 BBL'S ASSORTED WHISKEY,  
for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER BARRELS  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GO-

LEAD AND AMBER, a choice article, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI-

QUORS and quors, while we offer at prices

that will insure quick sales,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

FRUIT, consisting of Plums, Prunes,

Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at

prices to suit that will insure quick sales,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST

BOXES, Also 30 dozen Red River

Axes: also 250 Assorted Black Tacks, first

grade, all whole sale, in Philadelphia,

and by Druggists, Grocers, Storeshops and

Tailors generally in all County Towns and Vil-

ages throughout the United States and Cana-

ada.

R RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

R 4,000 LBS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000

POUND DRIED APPLES, to be sold for cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

E. W. D D Y .

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffees.

Also Green and Black Tea.

Stewart's and Boileau's Syrup.

Liquor, Wine, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Dried Apples, the celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Arms, Dried Beef.

Woolen Goods, and Woolen Ware.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and de-

livered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

E. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING  
AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LINE, &C., &C.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points westward, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "E. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

ST. PAUL."

jan'dy

L E M O N S

AND

O R A N G E S

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAMS & HOLMES.

april 23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL

SAINT PAUL.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Commission Agents

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

THE CITY.

NOTICE TO MINNEAPOLIS SUBSCRIBERS.—Having taken the agency of the St. Paul Daily Press at Minneapolis, I would respectfully inform the subscribers that I shall make my headquarters at the publishing office at Dr. Leonard's Drug Store, on Bridge street, where the earliest news may be had.

By request of many of my subscribers I shall adopt the rule of collecting, myself, on every Monday, thus avoiding many errors that might otherwise occur in allowing the carriers to collect for me. Subscribers will please observe this and act accordingly.

Subscription will also be received for the St. Paul Weekly and 1d Weekly Press.

CHAS. P. KITTREDGE, Agent.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Winslow House Burned Down.

About twelve o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the upper story or cupola of the Winslow House, said to have been communicated from a stove-pipe running up through the middle of the house, and though the firemen and citizens were promptly on hand, they could not succeed in arresting the progress of the flames.

The furniture and glass in the lower stories were mostly saved.

We have no information as to insurance.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Morning service at 10:30, and evening service at 7:15. Rev. S. D. Hindman, of Fairbank, officiating. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

WHEAT was bringing from 68 to 73 cents yesterday, and the market was buoyant.

FROST.—There was a heavy frost yesterday morning, and the air was chilly all day. This was the first frost of the season heavy enough to kill garden vegetables.

THERE has been a rise of several inches in the river since the late heavy rains, and we hope to hear no more of sand bars during the remainder of the season.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—We have alluded several times to the splendid stock of clothing of William Temple, on Third street, and to the sacrifices he is making in order to close out. To satisfy one's self of the truth of what has been stated, it is only necessary to go and see for himself.

ARMY SETTERS will find MERRILL's best place to buy Stationery, Ink, Pen Envelopes, and everything else that the soldier's Hydrographic Soldier's Manual, Pocket Bible, and the like of Sir Harry Hovey, Capt. Hedingham Vines, and George N. Briggs, in a clean form especially for soldiers.

U. S. WAGONS.—Twenty-five army wagons came up on the Pembina on Thursday. They are of the kind that, when loaded, takes six miles to draw "with ease and safety." The mules are expected up shortly.

REFUGEE GOODS.—The goods received from abroad for the benefit of sufferers by Indian depredations, will be distributed to applicants this day, at Mackinaw's Block, Fourth street, at two o'clock p.m.

PARKER, PAYNE,  
A. FINCK,  
PETER BERKEY,  
Committee for Common Council.

CONNECTION.—We are informed that the publication in the Press of yesterday morning, of the names of certain delegates purporting to have been elected in St. Anthony, to a Convention in Minneapolis, to be held on the 11th inst., was unauthorized by most, if not all the persons so named. Mr. Heaton, whose name is placed at the head of said delegation, was not present at said meeting.

Wm. J. SMITH & Co., advertise this morning another lot of new goods.

There are among those some real, genuine, sewed, flannel-lined, ladies' balancers. None of those that seem to be sewed without, are full of nits within.

They have a large stock of heavy goods. Merchants in the country will do well to remember that they can be supplied with balancer shoes at Smith's.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, with his family, arrived on the Milwaukee last evening, and is stopping at the International. He is on his way to visit old friends in this State.

Judge Lewis, of Winona, one of the State Commissioners to take the votes of the soldiers, is in town to-day, stopping at the International. He proposes to leave this evening and proceed directly to the camps of the Minnesota soldiers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, to execute the trust imposed upon him by his appointment.

STEAMBOATS.—The old favorite light-draught packet Frank Steele is the down boat for La Crosse this morning at eight o'clock.

The War Eagle is the down packet this evening for Prairie du Chien and Duncleith.

In connection with the notice that the steamer Clara Hine is now carrying the mail to Shakopee and Carver, which was made yesterday, we neglected to mention that this boat has recently changed hands, and is now owned by Commodore Davidson. The Commodore has a singular faculty of gobbling up all the good steamers on the river. The Clara is commanded by Wm. Illogton.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT ST. ANTHONY.—Pursuant to a published call, the Republicans of Hennepin East met in Central Hall Building, on Wednesday, October 8th, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

Edwin Clark was called to the Chair, and A. Blakeman chosen Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then elected Delegates to attend the Republican County Convention, to be at Bassett's

Hall, in Minneapolis, on the 11th instant,

at 10 o'clock, a.m.:

John Wensinger, W. H. Chamberlain, A. Blakeman, D. A. Secombe, E. W. Grindall, R. Clute, E. Lippincott, Chas. Crawford, H. Hechtman, E. Clark, J. Orth, J. H. Howes, C. F. Sims, N. H. Hemphill, L. Postwick, A. H. Beal.

On motion, the delegates were authorized to appoint substitutes in case of their non attendance, and the Delegation was empowered to fill any vacancies that may exist in the same at the time of the two brigades composing Harlan's division.

The meeting then adjourned.  
EDWIN CLARK, Chairman.  
A. BLAKEMAN, Secretary.

OPENING OF BUSSES.—The proposals for army supplies, advertised by Quartermaster Saunders, were opened at his office yesterday in presence of a large number of anxious faces—contractors in expectation. There were one hundred and twelve bidders for various items in the list, and many of the bids covered the whole range of the proposals. Of course where there were so many bidders, and so much competition, the bids varied greatly in amount, from an extremely low figure to a good round price. Extra superfine flour was offered to be furnished from \$7.79 all the way up to \$5.00 per barrel; hard bread from 3¢ cents per pound, upwards. We believe the responsible house of Ames & Co., of St. Louis, were the lowest bidders on pork, bacon, &c. The contracts will probably not be awarded for two or three days, as, in the first place, it will take some time to examine the various bids; and secondly, there will probably be some hacking down, when they come to contract for extra superfine flour at less than \$4 per barrel. Probably some other leading articles were also bid at prices for which no man will consent to furnish.

HOGAN & CAMP are exhibiting to their numerous customers one of the best assortments of goods to be found in this market. They are gentlemen and scholars, and know how to "keep store."

LATEST FROM CORINTH.  
CAIRO, Oct. 7.—As yet we can only state the general results of the last battle at Corinth, which was fought last Tuesday, and there has been more or less fighting each day, up to the afternoon of yesterday, when Gen. Rosecrans sends to Gen. Grant a dispatch saying the enemy are utterly routed, throwing baggage and everything away, and that he is pursuing them sharply. The rebel loss at Corinth was about 800, killed, and 1,500, wounded.

State of the Army.—The rebels are also

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We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, and 1,500 at the Hatchie, with more con-

siderably coming in.

We have no report of the killed on either side in yesterday's and Sunday's battles. Gen. Ord says on Sunday we lost several hundred in wounded, and probably more than the enemy. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new muskets of English

make.

Our loss at Corinth is about 300 killed

and 1,000 wounded. Some eye witnesses

put the estimate higher. The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouths of the cannon, many of them being blown to atoms.

Many houses in Corinth are badly shat-

tered by shot and shell. One shell

killed a woman at Tishimingo House,

hitting a wounded soldier.

More than half the rebels are barefoot,

many are ragged, and have ears of corn in their haversacks.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. GRANT,  
Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862, 1862.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General Ord and Burnham com-

mand the western, General Hurl-

and Burnham the small section of the

rebel the day before, after seven hours'

hard fighting, drove the enemy five miles

back across the Hatchie, toward Corinth,

capturing two batteries, about three hun-

dred prisoners and many small arms.

I immediately apprised General Rose-

crans of these facts, and directed him to

urge on the good work. The following

dispatch has just been received from him:

"CHERAWA, October 6, 1862.

"To Major General Grant,

"The enemy is totally routed, throw-

ing everything away. We are following

sharply."

"W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen."

Under previous instructions, Gen. Hurl-

but is also following. General McPherson

is in the lead of Rosecrans' column.

The rebel General Martin is said to be

killed.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com'tg."

Cairo, October 7.—The fight on Cor-

inth was desperate on the part of the rebels.

The very mouth of our cannon, many of

them being blown to atoms. Some ran over

an embankment and threw their guns over

as if to surrender, but were shot down

by their own men. Many were

from Monroe, and Price had told them

they were leading them home by way of Bol-

ivar. When within twelve miles of Cor-

inth, he told them there were no big guns

there, and that they could take it as well as

any. The rebels fought with the desperation

of starving men. The haversacks of corn,

sometimes in the ear, sometimes shelled,

and in some cases having been ground

and baked, and again pulverized, with occa-

sionally a peace of meat.

The ball and shell plunged through the buildings in all directions. One shell

hit the Tishimingo House, killing a few

soldiers.

The rebel Gen. Rodgers, of Texas, is

killed. He led on his two person

s of whisky.

Gen. Johnston, of Arkansas, is also

killed.

The number of rebels killed is esti-

mated at 1,000—their wounded at twice that.

We have nearly 1,500 wounded rebels;

half one-half of them are barefoot. We

have taken not less than 2,000 prisoners in all.

During Saturday we took some rebel batteries and they took some from us. At night, we were three guns ahead.

Our loss up to Saturday night in killed

was about 300; wounded, not less than

1,000, and our surgeon estimates it at 1,500.

Gen. Ogleby has died of his wound;

he lived about 24 hours. Col. Oliver was killed on Sunday.

Gen. Ord drove the rebels five miles

over hills and through valleys and woods,

and finally across the Hatchie river at Da-

vis's bridge, about two miles west of Cor-

inth.

The fight lasted over hours. We

took 300 prisoners, among them officers

and in aid-de-camp to Van Dorn, who

were in command of the rebels.

Price, when he advanced on Corinth,

left Breckinridge on the Hatchie in charge

of the baggage train. The rebels were

pushed so close that they destroyed this train. In this battle, Gen. Ord says we

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

NUMBER 164.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents Inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INGALLS.

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards)

HENRY HALE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL MEAN,

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The loyal States are again invaded. Stuart's Cavalry have made a dash at Mercersburg and Chambersburg, tearing up railroad bridges and depots, tearing up the railroad track, capturing horses and doing pretty much as they please. One dispatch says they have made a hasty retreat, but another, and the last received, of the 11th, says, they are still at Chambersburg.

General Buell's dispatch to General Halleck states that Bragg's army is retreating towards Harrodsburg. The battle of the 8th seems to have been strongly contested, with a heavy loss on our side. Generals Jackson and Terrell are among the slain.

Commander Gordon reports the brilliant success of our land and naval forces on St. John's River.

General Arnold has been appointed by General Butler to the command of the military forces of New Orleans. The health of the city is good.

POTENTIAL CURRENCY.

Several firms in Chicago having written to the Treasury Department for a supply of the postal currency, the following reply has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TEXAS' OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1862.

Sir—Your letter of the 29th of September, ult., has been received. So many applications have been made for the currency which is being issued to supply the want of a medium, that the Treasury Department, to correspondents from all parts of the country, on the whole issue of the currency, has directed that the National Treasurer of the United States at New York, one-sixth to Boston, one-sixth to Philadelphia, and one-half to New Orleans, shall be designated depositaries, and disbursing officers of the United States.

It is believed that this method of distribution will prove to be the best for speedy relief to business interests and to the officers of the Treasury.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. TURNER,

Treasurer United States.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER.

Gen. McClellan's order to the Army of the Potomac, enjoining upon the officers and men under his command the duties imposed by the President's proclamation of emancipation, takes away the last hope indulged in by the traitors, that insubordination would follow the promulgation of that great and beneficent edict. Gen.

McClellan properly abstains from any expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the proclamation, but declares that the principles and policy enunciated by the chief executive of the nation must be obeyed without hesitation or discussion.

He affirms that the army is simply an instrument for sustaining the civil authority, and that the only place for testing questions of public policy is at the ballot-box.

The Battle of Corinth.

A writer who was an eye witness of the attack on Corinth by Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, says that General Rosecrans had but 12,000 men, the rebels about 30,000. They broke Rosecrans' center, and came pell-mell into Corinth yelling like demons. Behind a knoll, near the public square, several batteries were planted, loaded with double charges of grape and canister, which the rebels did not perceive. They crowded the square full with dense masses of troops, and when they were as thick as they could stand, the batteries opened on them with terrific effect, at short distance, piling the square in heaps with their dead and wounded. Utterly dismasted, they broke and ran, our troops charging on them with the most terrible energy. Our loss was severe in the attack which broke our center, but was fearfully made up by the artillery and bayonet charges.

Gen. Price has 18,000 men, Van Dorn 12,000, Lovell 6,000.

Rosecrans has 12,000 men, Hurlbut 6,000, Grant 22,000.

A cheering prediction.

The Washington correspondent of the World says:

"A traitor General in the Army of the Potomac, who is noted for saying very little, and that little very reliable, said yesterday that he should not live to see the war was terminally terminated by Christmas."

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post makes substantially the same statement.

## THE FORLORN HOPE.

The Democratic newspapers and politicians have for years accused the Republicans of keeping up the "slavery agitation."

Who is keeping up that "agitation" now? Since the President's proclamation, none but Democratic editors and politicians are disposed to continue it, and they are playing on this "harp of a thousand strings" with the zeal and desperation of one who is trying to save himself from drowning.

The fact is, the "slavery agitation" is the forlorn hope of the pro-slavery Democracy. Remove this one question from public discussion, and their capital in trade would be exhausted, and their "occupation gone."

The Platform of Brethren, as Prepared by the Leader of the Breckinridge Party in Pennsylvania.

The following is the resolution written by F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Democratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of its citizens, chiefly to the fact that she has given the largest amount of money for the development of her natural resources; and that her great and important cities are identified with the maintenance of that Union.

"Should, however, causes hitherto resisted by the people of this State, and those bonds that bind together these States, and should the fifteen Slaveholding States, claiming to be the confederacy, take up arms against the Union, then we shall take up arms in defense of the Union, and for the maintenance of our freedom."

MUSICAL TEACHER.—Mrs. Matilda Shillock has issued a circular proposing a different method of teaching music. Her rooms are on Fifth street between Wabash and St. Peter.

L. P. FOSTER has removed his Boot and Shoe store and depot for military goods to Mackubin's Block. He has now a larger and better store, and believes him fully able to accommodate his numerous customers.

All persons desirous of forming an independent Military Company, to be composed of members from the different wards of the city, will please meet with the Fourth Ward City Guards, in Empire Block, on Tuesday evening, October 14th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

J. M. FREEMAN, Secy.

HOUSE OF HORNS.—The House of Horns, "The House of Hope," (Rev. Mr. Noble Pastor,) will be open hereafter for religious services, both morning and evening. Morning service, 10½ o'clock. Evening service, 7½ o'clock.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The first term of the U. S. Circuit Court under the law assigning the State of Minnesota to a circuit, has been held in this city during the past week. Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme Court, presided, assisted by Judge Nelson, of the U. S. District

To the SUBSCRIBERS FOR MITCHELL'S NEW GAZETTE.—A letter of consequence of importance delay in engraving the Map of Minnesota, by the publisher, is to be sent to the subscribers with the next number.

A. C. SMITH, Agent.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saint Paul Mercantile Library Association, for the transaction of important business, at the Library Rooms, on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at half past seven o'clock.

D. A. ROBERTSON, Pres't.

A NUISANCE in the shape of the carcass of a dead horse, lies near the street leading towards Dayton's Bluff, near where the railroad crosses the same. It has been there for some days, and the stench arising therefrom is intolerable. Will nobody remove or bury it? Where is the health officer?

HENNEPIN RANGERS.—The first company for the regiment of Mounted Rangers for the service in the Indian war, were mustered into the service of the United States on Thursday. They are known as the Hennepin Rangers. The following are the principal officers:

E. M. Wilson, Captain, of Minneapolis.

E. A. Goodell, First Lieutenant, of Houston County.

B. M. Iayus, Second Lieutenant, of Minneapolis.

B. C. Prentiss, First Sergeant, of Minneapolis.

Marshall Robinson, Quartermaster Sergeant, of Glenco.

J. M. Haycraft, Commissary Sergeant.

THE REFUGEES.—A distribution of clothes collected for the suffering refugees now in our city, who have been driven from their homes by the Indians, took place at Mackubin's block, yesterday afternoon, under the superintendence of Ald. Finck. A large crowd of these unfortunate people were collected there, composed principally of women and children, whose immediate wants, in the way of clothing, we are rejoiced to state, were to some extent provided for by this distribution.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat this morning for La Crosse, is the fine, swift running, low water packet, Northern Belle, Capt. Laughton, Clerk Hind, at 9 o'clock.

The evening packet for Dunleith is the War Eagle.

Monday morning's boat for La Crosse is the McLellan.

Monday evening's boat for Dunleith is the Northern Light.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have lately been made in the new regiments:

REGIMENT.—Alexander Wilkin, of Hennepin County, Colonel; G. W. Le Boultier, of Hennepin County, Surgeon; J. P. Owens, of Ramsey, Quartermaster; and Edward H. Coss, of Dodge County, Adjutant.

REGIMENT.—George W. Green, of Steele County, Quartermaster; and J. C. Braden, of Houston County, Adjutant.

IMPORTANT TO CANDIDATES.—We would suggest to candidates in the different counties, that as soon as possible they send by mail to their friends in the different regiments packages of their county tickets. It may happen that the Commissioners will not have received these sent by the County Committees to Mr. Nichols. No time should be lost.

PACKAGES for the 1st Regiment should be addressed to Washington, D. C.; those for the 2d to Louisville, Kentucky; those for the 4th and 5th to Corinth, Miss.

As we stated yesterday morning, the fire commenced in the upper part of the building, and when first discovered, was bursting through the cupola, just before 12 o'clock, but before help could be obtained, the whole upper part of the building was on fire. The building burned downwards very slowly, it being three o'clock before the ground story was

reached by the fiery element, and nearly four when the walls fell.

Mr. Long desires us to express his thanks to the firemen and citizens for their promptness and unremitting labor in endeavoring to save his property from destruction.

MARSHALL.—That Merrill's is the cheapest Book Store in town.

That Merrill keeps Stationery, Paper, Inks, Pens and Pencils.

That facts are stubborn things.

That Merrill intends to keep the facts before the people.

That Merrill is not to be undervalued.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Another Rebel Raid.

Stewart's Cavalry Advancing on Chambersburg.

The Town Surrendered!!

HARRISBURG, October 10.

Governor Curtin has just received the following despatch from Col. McClure, at Chambersburg:

McClure—Merrill's was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They had no other property they could at present seize, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals.

A meeting was held in Franklin on Saturday afternoon, to consider what to do in view of the interest of the inhabitants in the safety of the city. The meeting was called to consider the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The Journal of Franklin reported that the meeting was held in Franklin on Saturday afternoon, to consider what to do in view of the interest of the inhabitants in the safety of the city. The meeting was called to consider the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The Journal of Franklin reported that the meeting was held in Franklin on Saturday afternoon, to consider what to do in view of the interest of the inhabitants in the safety of the city. The meeting was called to consider the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The Journal of Franklin reported that the meeting was held in Franklin on Saturday afternoon, to consider what to do in view of the interest of the inhabitants in the safety of the city. 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING CO. LTD.  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, seven dollars per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$4.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$2.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months. By mail—\$4.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam—A Rebel Victory Claimed.

Public curiosity is to see the rebel account of the great battle of Antietam it will be gratified by the description we copy from the Richmond *Whig*. The rebels claim to have won the battle, notwithstanding their abandonment of the field and retreat across the Potomac. They were certainly expelled from Maryland in consequence of the result of the engagement. The account is graphically written, but highly exaggerated in favor of the rebels. The following account of the battle is from the Richmond *Whig*:

The Southern public are indebted to "Personae," the army correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, for the most graphic sketches of the operations of our armies which have appeared in print. But for his contributions to the *Courier*, we should have been under no necessity of relying upon the Northern press for details of the battle, or awaiting for months the publication of formal official reports. In the *Courier* of the 29th ult., we find his account of the battle of Sharpsburg, from which we copy the following extracts. "Personae" estimates that the Yankee force engaged in this battle was nearly 200,000, and doubts if we carried into the battle more than 70,000 men! [What a lie.—Ed.]

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

With the first break of daylight the heavy pounding of the enemy's guns gave their right amount of time to load and fire, and was uninterrupted by any gun save their own. McClellan had initiated the attack. Jackson and Lawton (commanding Ewell's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of the man—"Stone-faced" Jackson. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the rebels advanced a large body of skirmishers, and shortly after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of Gen. Lawton. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first distinct notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus and made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the roar of a thousand distant drums, and the din of a thousand voices. The boys told us of some advantage. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing of this portion of the battle, but from the dense pall of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The fedals outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and the rebels, with the title of battle oblique and fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm, the ground was covered with the wounded and dead. Ewell's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hood, with his Texans, the 18th Georgia, and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap and filled it. The rebels, many falling, all of them supporting turned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh and resolute troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they flanked us, and we met with difficulty, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were picking off our principal officers continually, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Capt. Miller, of the Washington artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but notwithstanding the strange lull in the storm, no one believed it would not be renewed at either night or day. Intelligence came from the front that Gen. A. P. Hill was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which Jackson had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. At a little while we saw some of his troops moving cautiously, under cover of the woods and hills, to the front, and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Here, about 4 o'clock the enemy had made another bold demonstration, and the rebels had dug in, and were nearly to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round. It was at this juncture that the two, if any at all, were in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear exhausted, and our men, who had gone home late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the hills which ran from right to left in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on

the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single federal battery was boldly thrown over the stone bridge on the turnpike, 900, or a 1,000 yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a hard wood worthy a better cause, than to capture the prize and restore it to the original possessors.

All together, we may have had playing at this time 100 guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bursting and throwing their murderous fragments among every side, and again bursting, selves amid a cloud of dust over the earth, always were more than expected.

The exchange of iron implements had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam, on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the rear that you could recognize them as troops only by the smoke they generated upon their march, while considerable numbers were within cannon shot, defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 12 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stations great numbers of skirmishers, instantaneously from the mouths of angry guns. The air was filled with the white fantastic smoke that floated away from bursted shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery, and then and a hearty yell would reach the ear amid the tumult that spoke of death or disaster from some well aimed ball. Before us were the enemy. A regiment or two had crossed the river, and, running in squads, from the woods along the bank, were coming to us in line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another, and another, till the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a diversion. The batteries of the rebels open afresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeed in effecting a lodgment on this side. Our forces, under D. H. Hill, with a horse and a few battle engines in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They are directly under our guns, and we move them like dry grass.

The raw levies sustained by the veterans behind, costing the work well, and fight for so long time with an excitement incident to their novel experiences of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands as firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on our part is useless, as if we drove the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the side of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined and undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have passed through the deriding and dead and wounded, visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. Lee are that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. Walton directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and deliver their own against the rebels' infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent to all, and for with the exception of a few numbers of the enemy, who have deserted us at the outset, but for the powerful and well-directed adjuets we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the fedals persevere press close up to our ranks, so near, indeed, that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing lest they should kill their own men; but just as often were they driven back by our guns, and the rebels, who had been so threatening, We pray for you both day and night.

**Letter from Louisville.**  
St. Paul, October 9th, 1862.

Editors of Press:

The following graphic description of the threatened capture of Louisville by the rebels, and the capital manner in which their designs were thwarted, from the pen of an intelligent and patriotic Kentucky lady, will doubtless be interesting to your readers.

T. WILLIAMS, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, September 30th, 1862.

When, in the course of human events, it became necessary that wars should arise—when cities were threatened by bands of robbers, brothers and sweet-hearts should go forth in their strength to meet the enemy, it was ordered by one in authority that the helpless ones should leave—should forsake all those dear to them, go seek a shelter among strangers, think only of their own aimless, worthless lives (as if their defenders were slain). Then your friend was hurried away, placed huddled in a spring wagon and sent to New Albany; yes, on last Tuesday Mother insisted that we children were only a hindrance to her, and we were compelled to leave him, losing his home, and where we remained until Sunday.

Our city has been in the most intense excitement for the last ten days, caused first by the order to remove the women and children, then by the arrival of one hundred and twenty-five thousand soldiers to defend the city. Intrenchments have been dug all around the city, and though they have been declared to be "not to be used as a blockade" to the hearts of the material.

A great many amusing incidents have happened during the digging of said trenches. At first only the colored gentry were put to work, and it was laughable to see the dodging around corners and in stable doors, then all males of all colors, ages, sizes, depth, and rank, were provided with spades and picks and compelled to assist in the removal of their belongings. One man, under the command of a "black terror" to the hearts of the material.

"Four 'dandies' drove out to view the intrenchments, and smirking said they 'would like to have Bragg come; he would easily ride over such guitars.' They were instantly requested to dismount and dig, although this employment suited neither their political or business teachings. At the point of the bayonet they were obliged to comply. The pontoon bridges at Portland and New Albany were wonderful inventions, and attracted hundreds daily, many crossing merely to be able to say they had done so.

The timely arrival of Gen. A. P. Hill, with fresh troops enabled us to hold our own, and after the arrival of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and ourselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear exhausted, and our men, who had gone home late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

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the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single federal battery was boldly thrown over the stone bridge on the turnpike, 900, or a 1,000 yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a hard wood worthy a better cause, than to capture the prize and restore it to the original possessors.

All together, we may have had playing at this time 100 guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bursting and throwing their murderous fragments among every side, and again bursting, selves amid a cloud of dust over the earth, always were more than expected.

The exchange of iron implements had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam, on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the rear that you could recognize them as troops only by the smoke they generated upon their march, while considerable numbers were within cannon shot, defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 12 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

OURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MATES.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 A. M.

For Galena—mail—leaves daily, except Saturday.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Superior—leaves daily, except Sunday.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

For Duluth—leaves daily, except Sunday.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.

For Superior—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departure.

The postage upon every printed matter, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where the postage is to be paid, or is to be paid, by a carrier, or by a postman, and the sender does not wish to pay postage.

Persons sending letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact amount of postage required, and affix postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage charge.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Groceries.

F ALL GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

Have just opened a large stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

AT HENNEPIN LANDING,

which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

Our stock is well filled with all kinds of farm market and we will sell as low as any house in the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in Cash the best market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

Cash and credit, and we will use our best endeavors to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling your Goods or buying your Grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of dried fruits, dried vegetables, dried corn, dried corn meal, buckwheat flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Firkin Butter, dried fruit of all kinds, including a large quantity of Raspberries.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spiced and Unspiced Tea, Sassafras Root, all sorts of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assured establishment, to which all who have any goods to sell, or who want nice goods at a fair price, are cordially invited.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Mississippi and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862.

foresaidly.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOL-

den and Ambe, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI-

CEDAR OIL, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

300 BBL. ASSORTED WHIS-

KEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-

TER BOXES RAISINS, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON-

OURY SYRUP, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

FRUIT, of various descriptions, for sale at prices to suit the times.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

50 BOXES ASSORTED LI-

QUID, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST

AXES, also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Black Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FOOT STREET, ST. PAUL.

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffees.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

French and English Biscuits.

Bread, Biscuits, Pure Wine, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams, Ham and Dry Beef.

Wool and Earth Wares, &c., &c.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and do it without promptness.

FREE OF CHARGE.

jezday

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points westward made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, FOR."

Lemons

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAMS & HOLMES,

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

FRESH SUGARS.

Fifteen tons just received from "Irons" and "War Eagle," trading fair to show N. O. O. A. and New Orleans, before the recent advance, at low figures, for cash.

GOLEY, TOWER & CO.

MISSISSIPPI DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depre-

dations.

GEO. A. NOURSE,

Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concourse Coaches, with carriage and express drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Duluth—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Superior—leaves Sunday, at 11 A. M.

For Galena—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Winona—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For St. Paul—leaves daily, except Sunday.

For Superior—leaves Sunday, at 11 A. M.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

The Scientific Balloon Ascent from Wolverhampton.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* furnishes some interesting information respecting the balloon ascent made by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell from Wolverhampton on Friday. At stated in our impression of Saturday, Mr. Glaisher provided himself with a camera, but it appears that he found it impossible, owing to the rapid motion of the balloon, to "take" views among the clouds. The correspondent writes:—On attaining an altitude of three miles, one of the men the aeronaut had taken with him was set adrift. The poor bird found no resting place in its wings, and down it fell like a piece of lead. Half a mile higher a second pigeon was sent forth with a like result; and at a height of four miles a fourth, after flying to the top of the balloon, and there resting awhile, fell from its giddy perch.

Up and up rose the balloon. Its occupants as much at ease as though at rest on the surface of the earth. Mr. Glaisher soon began to feel difficulty in breathing, and was free from the sensations of pressure on the brain he had experienced in previous ascents. His companion, however, was less fortunate, finding a difficulty in breathing with a slight sensation of faintness, which increased with the height of the balloon. The temperature was zero, five miles was at five degrees below zero. Ascending still higher, Mr. Glaisher attempted to read, but he could not see the lines upon the instruments. He rubbed his eyes, but still could not see. A powerful magnifying glass, however, enabled him to read that another quarter of a mile had been gained. He sought to note the fact in his journal, but he could not write. He looked towards the barometer, and he could not see to read it. He asked his companion to make the observation for him. But their safety demanded that Mr. Coxwell should go up into "the ring," and he did so promising to do the reading when he came down again.

Foolish faint, Mr. Glaisher sought to take the brandy bottle; but though it was within a foot of his hand, he could not reach it, and there was but all consciousness. From time to time Mr. Coxwell looked down, and saw him with head thrown back, and legs distended, and arms hanging by his side, as if in a slumber. He descended to arouse him, but his own hands had now become powerless. With that presence of mind, however, which Mr. Glaisher bears witness had often served them in other emergencies, Mr. Coxwell seized with a firm hand attached to the eastward valve at the top of the balloon, and soon the gas escaped, and all gallantly began to descend. As it fell, consciousness returned without pain to Mr. Glaisher, and at five miles the meteorologist was himself again. The descent was continued with all rapidity until they found themselves in a grass field on the farm of Mr. T. Kaywell, of Cold Weston, about seven miles from Ludlow, at 3:20 P.M. On examining the pigeon basket they found one of its two remaining tenants dead.—*Toronto Globe.*

Large Fire at Syracuse—Total Loss \$15,000.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 9.—A large fire occurred in this city this evening, entirely destroying the Bastable block, on the corner of Genesee and Warren streets, fronting Hanover Square.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by stores, chiefly for the sale of millinery goods and Yankee notions, the upper stories by law offices.

The greater part of the building was occupied by various shopkeepers, a billiard room, and the Knights Templars' Hall.

The goods of the stores and the libraries of the office were removed in a damaged condition.

The principal sufferers are as follows: L. Schwartz, E. Beard, Lazarus & Co., A. Stern, Stone & Martin, Foster & Baldwin, and Rosenthal & Goldstein, stores; D. & F. Galt, Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, W. C. Ringer, Hough & King, L. W. Hall, and George Murphy, lawyers; and W. C. Powers and P. C. Simpson, doctors.

The block was owned and built by Stephen Bastable, whose loss is \$40,000. He is insured for \$30,000.

The aggregate loss on goods, etc., is \$75,000, of which only \$10,000 is insured.

From Arkansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—Correspondence of the *Independent* from Helena, Arkansas, Oct. 4, says: "We have late and very reliable intelligence from the rebel forces in this State, which is regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country. According to this information, the rebels are in Arkansas and are encamped as follows:

"Gen. Hindman at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery, Gen. Roan at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas river, fifty miles south-west of Little Rock, with 2,000 men, two regiments of whom are conscripts, one unarmed; also a Texas regiment and one battery, consisting of 12 pieces (horses), and one 12-pounder (horses); and one piece mounted. Gen. McRae on the Arkansas river, 30 miles northwest of Napoleon, Gen. Raines at Cross Hollows, with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly conscripts. Gen. Holmes, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, is at Little Rock with about 2,000 men and two batteries, one of two 12 pounder iron-clad ships, and one 12-pounder (horses), and one piece mounted. Gen. McRae on the Arkansas river, 30 miles northwest of Napoleon, Gen. Raines at Cross Hollows, with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly conscripts. Gen. 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